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NEWBERRY CASE PROBABLY TO BE ELECTION ISSUE

Action Which Ended in the Expulsion of Senator Lorimer Cited by Those Who Seek to Reopen Inquiry in the Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Although Truman H. Newberry (R.), Senator from Michigan, expresses "thankfulness" that the three years and four months of his "political persecution" has been terminated by the vote in the Senate on Thursday, the final chapter of the Ford-Newberry election case remains to be written.

Democratic opponents of the Michigan Senator served notice yesterday that the action of the Senate which William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, characterized as a "miserable farce" will be one of the main issues in the November elections.

At the same time Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, another of the nine Republicans who voted against Mr. Newberry, threatens to take the same stand relative to the status of the Michigan Senator as he took in reopening the case of former Senator William Lorimer of Illinois, which resulted in the final expulsion of the latter.

Lorimer Case Cited

"Four Republican senators who voted to unseat Lorimer voted to seat Newberry," declared Senator La Follette. "They are Lodge of Massachusetts, Page of Vermont, Poindexter of Washington, and Townsend of Michigan.

"With a full knowledge of the Newberry case and of the issue presented to the Senate, I assert without hesitation that the corrupt methods and practices revealed in the Michigan primary of 1918, which resulted in Newberry's election, were infinitely more reprehensible and were far more injurious to popular government than were those employed in behalf of the election of Lorimer.

"I assert that the personal knowledge and guilt of Newberry have been established more conclusively than were the personal knowledge and guilt of Lorimer.

"I believe that Lorimer would today be more entitled to a seat in the Senate than is Newberry."

This, in effect, is the same declaration that Senator La Follette made in the Senate on Thursday during the closing hour of debate. It was recalled by Senator La Follette that Mr. Lorimer was seated by a vote of 48 to 40 on March 1, 1911. He was unseated after Senator La Follette forced the reopening of the case, on July 13, 1912. That history will repeat itself in the case of Mr. Newberry, is the warning, not only of Mr. La Follette, but of other Republicans who voted against the Michigan Senator.

Reopening of Case

Senator Kenyon and Edwin F. Ladd, Nonpartisan Republican, Senator from North Dakota, both believe that the people of the United States will demand in the forthcoming elections the reopening of the Newberry case.

There is no denying the fact that the results of Thursday's vote will prove a thorn in the side of the Administration in the November elections. Ten of the 46 Republicans who voted for Mr. Newberry will be up for reelection. They are:

William M. Calder of New York, Joseph I. France of Maryland, Joseph S. Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, Frederick Hale of Maine, Frank B. Kellogg of Minnesota, Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, Porter J. McCumber of North Dakota, George P. McLean of Connecticut, Harry S. New of Indiana, and Charles E. Townsend of Michigan. Hiram W. Johnson of California, who was absent, is another.

President Harding, it was learned, saved Mr. Newberry from being ousted by appealing to Republicans who threatened to "bolt" on account of the Willis amendment to hold their ground.

Mr. Newberry's Seat

Editorial Views Consider the Senate's Decision on the Case

The following extracts from the editorial columns of representative American newspapers indicate the estimate placed upon the action of the United States Senate in refusing to unseat the member from Michigan:

Washington News

Twelve months from now there will be several new names on the Senate roll call as the result of yesterday's gruesome spectacle. Speed the day!

Washington Star

The action of the Senate yesterday in voting by a majority of five to dismiss the contest in the Michigan case and seat Senator Newberry, and at the same time condemning the practice of spending large sums of money in campaigns, may be accepted as a repudiation of the procedure and a vindication of the individual. Whether it will become a factor in the campaign of this year remains to be seen. The condemnation of the practice of excessive expenditures contained in the resolution is explicit and emphatic. The effect of this declaration, whatever the bearing of the whole case upon the fortunes of Mr. Newberry's party, is certain to be good. It serves notice that nominations and elections must not be accompanied by undue use of money.

Chicago Evening Post

Republicans won a 5 per cent victory by confirming Senator Newberry in his seat, but there is likelihood that the liabilities assumed by the remarkable resolution may make the victory a net permanent loss.

The compromise can be paraphrased in the following words: "We approve of Truman H. Newberry. We believe he is our kind of good citizen. He was embarrassingly guileless about the amount of money spent in his primary campaign. He could probably have won in Michigan with only a reasonable fraction of the $200,000 his supporters spent, and he is at least technically blameless. Give him a clear title to his seat, but condemn the use of big money in the election of senators."

This kind of action, we fear, is meat for the Democrats and radicals; it contains small cheer for those who believe the Republican Party is the best organ of national government at present available. The most practical retreat from a weak, dangerous situation is for Republican senators promptly to introduce and pass drastic laws against the use of considerable sums of money in senatorial primaries and elections, making said use, whether known or unknown to the candidate, an automatic cancellation of his election. This is a good time to rally Republicans and Democrats alike in favor of such a law, and we sincerely hope the Republican leaders will grasp the opportunity. It would do much to kill the notion that the Senate is lapsing back into a rich man's club.

FINANCIAL AID FOR CANADIAN FARMERS

Manitoba Legislature Asked to Provide Funds for Assistance of Agricultural Industry Owing to Deflation of Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba — Measures to obtain financial assistance for the agricultural industry, which has suffered severely in the deflation of prices in the last few months, will be placed before the Manitoba Legislature during its session this year. A statement to this effect was the feature of the speech from the throne which was read by Lieut.-Gov. Sir James Aikins when he opened the second session of the sixteenth Legislature on Wednesday.

The House will be asked to sanction the issue of loans to rural credit societies and other organizations to meet the requirements of resident farmers for long and short date loans to enable them to pass through the present emergency. It is also proposed to enable rural municipalities to accept arrears of taxes for 1922 without imposing the usual penalties. Realizing the need for economy, the government proposes the appointment of a legislative committee to inquire into the civil service with a view to a reduction of staff or expenses wherever advisable.

An interim report on the agricultural survey instituted last summer will be presented to the Legislature. The survey was designed to determine the character of the soil of the different districts and the method of farming which would produce the best results; about two-thirds of this province has been covered.

Acting on the recommendations of a commission which investigated the drainage situation, the House will consider means to make the drainage system more efficient and more widely effective. This will involve the equalization of levies which are collected to defray the cost of drainage channels. An important matter which will be brought up at the session is the reduction of railway freight rates on farm products. It is contended that the present rates discriminate against the Prairie Provinces, and that in view of the falling prices of farm products, they should be lowered proportionately. The speech from the throne asserts that the government will continue to press for lower freight tolls.

The House again will be asked to give authority for another request for the Dominion Government for the transfer of the natural resources of Manitoba to provincial control. Last year a delegation comprising the leaders of the five political groups in the House unsuccessfully waited upon the Federal Government with a similar request.

A bill designed to provide improved safeguards for the welfare of child life of the province will be introduced again. Last year it was withdrawn at the request of various social service agencies, but a committee appointed by the House has made a further study of the subject since then and has revised the original bill. It is now believed to be satisfactory to the various organizations which it will affect.

The ceremonies attending the opening of the Legislature were filmed by a battery of motion picture photographers. This is the first time on record that an official film has been taken of the opening ceremonies of any Canadian Legislature. The film will be preserved for the benefit of posterity.

APPREHENSION IN RANKS OF BREWERS

German and Swiss Liquor Interests Aroused to Action by Favorable Reports of Effects of Prohibition From America

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—Two incidents have recently helped public opinion to understand what advantages, moral as well as economic, the United States has derived from the introduction of prohibition—namely, a series of lectures by members of officials of the American Anti-Saloon League and the publication of the terms of a resolution which the Independent Socialist Party proposes to lay before the Reichstag. The addresses, more particularly that delivered in Berlin, delivered under the auspices of the Anti-Saloon League, were useful not so much by the direct appeal which they made as by the resentment aroused among the liquor interests. A writer in the "Lokal Anzeiger" declared bluntly that such "prison house discipline" as prohibition represented might do very well in "whisky-drinking America," but was not at all suited to beer-drinking and liberty-loving Germany.

The Independent Socialist Party's motion, although in the nature of a demonstration and not likely to prove a source of danger to the liquor interests, received wide publicity in the press. In the course of an accompanying memorandum which the party issued it is stated notably:

"The prohibition of the use of alcohol in America has had very striking results so far as the health of the people is concerned. Official American statistics on this subject are most definite. All the reports of the health departments of 25 American cities go to show that prohibition has led to a striking improvement."

"Is the German Government," asks the Independent Socialist Party in conclusion, "prepared to publish the official American reports on the subject and to use its influence in the direction of the prohibition of alcohol except for purely technical and medicinal purposes?"

It is significant of the growing change of public opinion in Germany on this subject that, far from exciting the amused contempt which it would have excited even two years since, the motion proposed by the Independent Socialist Party has been a subject of serious discussion among the middle and working classes. But the most interesting aspect of the temperance movement as indicated is not so much the agitation on its behalf as the opposition of the liquor interests.

In an interesting article to which the Independent Socialist newspaper "Freiheit" recently gave some prominence, Dr. S. Drucker declared that "the introduction of prohibition in the United States has been watched with some sympathy by most classes of Germans except those interested financially in the brewing companies, workmen employed by them, or real German beer lovers.

"The fate of American liquor capital," he continues, "has aroused liquor interests in Europe The prohibition movement has long since passed from America to Europe, and daily wins more support among the working classes. More and more are people in Europe beginning to realize that bread and potatoes are necessary but that alcoholic drink is not. Workers realize that, through drinking, much energy, enterprise and intellectual power which might otherwise be placed at the disposal of their movement are lost."

Dr. Drucker complains bitterly of the agents and dummymen of the European liquor interests who mislead public opinion. It would now seem, he adds, that a campaign against prohibition or even against moderate temperance is about to be conducted by the German and Swiss brewers on a grandiose scale. At a recent meeting held in Berlin, according to the "German Temperance Worker," of the committee of the German Brewery Union, speakers urged the need—in view of the growth in Europe of the "pestilential American doctrine of prohibition"—of a vast counter campaign.

Their need for capturing the press in the campaign was emphasized, it would seem, with much bluntness by one of the Swiss delegates at the meeting, Dr. Neumann of Berne. "In direct association with the press," he said, "and the interesting of the press in all questions connected with the brewery trade is absolutely necessary. All articles sent to the press defending our interests must be so written as to prevent the public knowing they come from brewery interest sources."

Dr. Neumann urged that the press campaign, if it is to be successful, must be cleverly conducted. "The tone of the articles which we send to the press," he said, "must be framed in moderate language. We must make it clear that in the hard struggle in defense of our interests which is at hand, we champion the cause of moderation in the use of alcohol, not its abuse."

Other speakers urged also the need of giving the cover of physical science to propaganda in favor of alcohol. It was also emphasized that picture houses should be used to further brewing interests. The positive side of such film propaganda, it was urged, should be to suggest that drama heroes were all beer drinkers—the negative, the elimination or the attempt at elimination of all films in which any of the characters are depicted as drunkards. In closing the meeting the chairman said: "The prohibition law in America will have real influence throughout the world. We must take care that we do not repeat in old Europe the mistake committed in the United States."

EGYPTIAN CABINET MAY SOON BE FORMED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CAIRO, Egypt (Friday)—All reports unofficially foreshadow the early formation of a cabinet with Sarwat Pasha as Prime Minister, and including the majority of the ministers of Sir Adly Pasha's Cabinet. The terms arranged have not been divulged but the general lines are believed to be a modification of the recently announced British policy.

It is officially notified that Viscount Allenby has lifted the prohibition against banks and other establishments advancing Zaghlamists the deposits held by them. Other measures, however, are to be taken under martial law to prevent the release of money without Viscount Allenby's permission.

MANUEL QUEZON MAY RETAIN SENATE POST

MANILA, Philippine Islands — The Senate of the Philippines has adopted resolutions requesting Manuel Quezon to withdraw his resignation of president of that body. Mr. Quezon may decide to remain in office during the present session, which will close next month.

Sergio Osmena, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Philippine Legislature, was elected leader of the Nacionalista, or Government Party, succeeding Mr. Quezon.

COTTON DUTY ADVOCATED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —A duty of 5 cents a pound on short staple raw cotton with 15 cents a pound on the long staple Egyptian cotton which also can be grown in New Mexico and Arizona, was asked of the Senate Finance Committee yesterday by Senator Gooding of Idaho, as spokesman for 25 Republican senators from agricultural states.

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INDEX FOR JANUARY 14, 1922

Business and Finance.....Page 9
- Outlook for Dye Trade in America
- British Hide and Leather Markets
- Bond Market in Upward Swing
- French Revenues and Expenditures
- American Trade Totals Compared
- Leader in Wool Trade Gives Views

Editorials.....Page 14
- The Cornering of Mr. Poincaré
- A Revival of Prohibition Spirit
- Italy's Parliamentary Jubilee
- A Musical Librarian
- Editorial Notes

General News—
- France Said to Have Advanced Submarine Policy as Quid Pro Quo..... 1
- Newberry Case Probably to Be Election Issue..... 1
- Muscle Shoals Conference Held..... 1
- Apprehension in Ranks of Brewers.... 1
- Raymond Poincaré Forming a Cabinet 2
- Financial Aid for Canadian Farmers.. 2
- Many Changes in Eastern Markets... 4
- College Chance for Labor Asked..... 4
- Bill Proposes Charter Repeal..... 4
- Marcus Garvey Accused of Fraud.... 4
- State Government Plan Recommended 5
- Farm Conference Plans Outlined..... 6
- War Stimulated Trade With East..... 5
- Plan of Women's Party Is Opposed... 5
- Flow of German Goods Overseas..... 6
- Tariff Revisions in New Zealand..... 6
- What Is Best for Spain in Morocco?.. 7
- Gain for English Anti-Drink Forces... 7
- Trade in Russia Near Standstill..... 8
- Chinese Eastern Railway Shackled....11
- Great Advance by Swedish Women...11

Illustrations—
- Mr. Poincaré 2
- A Corner of Queen Anne's Gate..... 3
- An Unpublished Portrait of Molière... 8
- A Drawing by Constable.....13

Labor—
- Setback for Joint Control Scheme..... 8

Music.....Page 12
- "Le Roi d'Ys" in New York
- Saint-Saëns and Massenet
- The Parry Room
- Opera in Madrid
- London, Philadelphia and Chicago Notes
- Boston Symphony Orchestra..... 5

Special Articles—
- At Random..... 3
- The British Bird Sanctuaries..... 3
- Queen Anne's Gate 3
- Australian Ships Visit Islands..... 3
- Constantinople at Dawn..... 3
- The Significance of Molière..... 8

Sporting.....Page 10
- St. James's Gate Winner of Title
- Scottish Rugby Trial Is Held
- Halifax Holds First Position
- Maine Gives Out Two Schedules
- Legion Offers Skating Trophy
- Five Crew Squad at Pennsylvania
- Devereux Heads Princeton Polo
- Captain Smith Only Veteran
- Kansas Expects Fine Track Team

The Home Forum.....Page 13
- The Humanity of Jesus
- The Flying Engine in China

MUSCLE SHOALS CONFERENCE HELD

Mr. Ford's Offer Will Be Reported to House of Representatives Without Recommendation—Opposition Shows Itself

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Henry Ford has had his final conference with John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, regarding his offer for the Muscle Shoals plan in Alabama, and Mr. Weeks has announced that he will send a report without recommendation, but with comment, to the House. Mr. Ford went over the subject thoroughly, both with Mr. Weeks and with Secretary Hoover yesterday, and consented to one modification, that he pay 4 per cent interest on the money spent by the government in completing dams 2 and 3 of Muscle Shoals. Aside from that, the previous offer stands as made.

As soon as it became known that the entire matter was to go to Congress, the same influence which sought to prevent Secretary Weeks from accepting the offer of Mr. Ford when it was first made started to issue propaganda to discredit it before the public and Congress. Referring to this, Mr. Ford said yesterday, "If I cannot prove to the people that my lease of Muscle Shoals will not cost them anything, I don't want anything to do with it," adding, "somebody is spending money to defeat the offer."

Currency Issue Proposed

If his offer was accepted, Mr. Ford promised that he would make Muscle Shoals an object lesson, proving to the people of the country that tremendous economics could be effected through economy of waste carried away by the nation's waterways. Twenty dams could be constructed on the Mississippi between St. Louis and the Delta, he said, providing power to light and heat and cook for millions of families, the power developed being sold for enough to repay the government for the cost of construction and at the same time giving the nation highly improved navigation.

"The government could do the work, sell the power and wipe out the original cost," asserted Mr. Ford. Currency, instead of bonds, could be issued to finance the work at the beginning, and this could remain in circulation afterward or be withdrawn by the government. "That idea could be applied to Muscle Shoals," said Mr. Ford. "As soon as we can get that matter settled we are going after water-power production in the Mississippi Valley and show the people that it can be done. Muscle Shoals will be a great object lesson."

Mr. Ford was of the opinion that the length of time that it would take Congress to decide upon the matter would depend upon the extent to which the opposition outside developed, but it seemed to him that it ought to be acted on within a month after Mr. Weeks' report was received.

Objections Raised to Plan

A statement was issued yesterday evening attacking the Ford offer on the same lines as those emphasized by certain commercial interests soon after Mr. Weeks took the offer under consideration, months ago. The main contentions were, in brief:

"(1) The Ford offer of $50,000,000, for nitrate plants Nos. 1 and 2 is too low.

"(2) To accept the Ford offer, the government would have to condemn or otherwise acquire ownership of necessary lands for dam No. 3, 17 miles above the uncompleted Wilson dam, amounting to 20,000 acres, including the dam site, all of which is privately owned; construct dam No. 3 and install electrical equipment to generate 250,000 horsepower. The total cost of dam No. 3 is estimated by army engineers to be $28,000,000. The Ford offer would require the government to attempt to exercise doubtful legal powers in peace time to acquire privately owned properties for lease to an individual for private use."

"(3) A net cash loss to the government of many millions is figured out in Mr. Ford's offer of 6 per cent per annum for 100 years on $28,000,000 of new government money and to amortize annual payments of $46,547, amounting to $48,000,000 at the end of 100 years for exclusive leasehold rights at both Wilson dam and dam No. 3.

(4). "Acceptance of the Ford offer would transfer possession to an individual of one of the few large potential power projects in the country, free of all the restrictions and regulations of the Federal Water-Power Law.

"(5) During the construction of Muscle Shoals it became necessary for the government to enter into certain contracts imposing legal obligations on the government which prevent acceptance of the Ford offer in the absence of mutual agreements abrogating such contracts.

"(6) No process is yet available by which the equipment at Muscle Shoals would produce fertilizer at prices to reduce the farmer's fertilizer account, if, in fact, fertilizer ingredients in useful or salable form could be produced at all."

FRANCE DECLARED TO HAVE ADVANCED SUBMARINE POLICY AS QUID PRO QUO FOR GUARANTEES AGAINST INVASION

Outline of Proposed Franco-British Pact Calls for Avoidance of Naval Competition as the First Condition of a True Entente, Otherwise Great Britain Would Have to Build a Big Anti-Submarine Fleet

SAYINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

"China has shown her promise in founding a constitutional government that is going to stay, in her emancipation of women, and her eradication of the opium evil."—Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, chief adviser to the Chinese delegation.

"We are asked, What is China's minimum requirement at the Conference? Justice and cooperation."—David Z. T. Yui, representative of the United Chambers of Commerce of China.

"It is as much to the interest of Japan as of China that the entire leased territory of Kiaochow should be immediately restored to China, and further that Japan should, on her own initiative, renounce any special rights obtained by her under threat of duress, at the conclusion of the episode of the 21 demands."—Dr. John Calvin Ferguson, adviser to the Peking Government.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday) — The general surmise that France advanced her extensive submarine program, at the risk of nullifying the efforts of the Washington Conference in the hope of obtaining as a quid pro quo for abandoning it an American and British guarantee against a German invasion, has to some extent been confirmed by the terms of the proposed Franco-British pact.

In the outline of the pact, it is stated that the British Government considers the first condition of a true entente is the avoidance of naval competition between the two countries. If the French submarine program were to be carried out, Britain would inevitably be committed to a heavy outlay on anti-submarine craft.

That Britain is ready to give France the necessary guarantees against German aggression, if the submarine program is abandoned, is not surprising in view of the serious threat to British commerce of 90,000 tons of submarines based on the northern shores of France. The food supply of 46,000,000 people depends on that commerce.

The progress of the international controversy regarding the future of the submarines is being watched with keen interest in shipping circles throughout Great Britain, for more than all others, those that go down to the sea in merchant ships have a vital interest in this issue. The submarine has been discussed from the point of view as an offensive and as a defensive weapon, and it has also been flatly denounced as the pirate of the seas. Without a moment's hesitation, the overwhelming majority of opinion in British merchant service places it in this latter category.

A Shot Across the Bows

As a rule, the first estimation received of the proximity of one of these craft has been a shattering explosion, and an almost immediate foundering of the stricken ship. Even in the days of surface pirates a warning shot across the bows was a courtesy usually extended. In latter days the only warning was the almost invisible wave from the periscope cutting the water or the thin white line of air bubbles which marked the track of a torpedo, and which preceded the explosion by perhaps five to 15 seconds.

Great numbers of men of the British mercantile marine have served in both arms of Britain's great sea services. They are therefore in a peculiar position to judge the relative value of the submarine when used against a warship with its high speed and—what is of even more value—its quick turning power, and when opposed to a merchant ship with low speed and large turning circles.

The sum total of the effect of the submarine menace on battle fleet maneuvers has been to extend the use of the attendant destroyers from one for an offensive and defensive torpedo attack against opposing surface ships to duties of acting as a submarine screen to the battle fleet when under way.

As a means of defending a coast line, submarines are well known to be utterly useless—if for no other reason than any sudden descent by invading forces would almost certainly take place at night-time, when to all intents and purposes the submarine is blind.

An Ideal Target

On the other hand, slow-moving merchant ships, sailing in convoy as they undoubtedly must for protection, form an ideal target which, except on the darkest nights, can always be seen against the skyline. Here again light war craft, with their hearty contempt for the submersible as an offensive weapon, have proved the only effective means of defense.

The proposal to arm the merchant navy is looked upon by high and low alike in shipping circles as worse than useless. The only effect would be to give the submarine an excuse for not coming to the surface. As long as he remains below water, he is quite immune from gunfire, as it is well known that even in a direct shot from a 12-inch gun, the shell does not enter the water more than a couple of feet before its course is diverted upward.

If merchant ships are to be armed, they are only inviting the reintroduction of the sink-on-sight policy which resulted in the loss of 15,000,000 tons of shipping—to say nothing of 20,000 men, women and children which were sacrificed either as a result of an explosion or the subsequent foundering.

To make laws that merchant ships shall be immune from attack is considered equally futile, for no country hard pressed would stand by and see arms and munitions imported by an enemy without making a preventive effort. The logical conclusion to any such plan must result in the sinking of ships acting as carriers of munitions.

As to the suggestions that provisions must be made for the safety of the crew before a ship may be sunk is to ignore the stress of war, when the country operating submarines depends for her very existence on preventing the sinews of war reaching her adversary.

Submarine Atrocities

Nobody realizes more acutely than the men of the merchant service to what atrocious purposes the submarine can be and has been put during the recent war. Not one half their misdeeds have been made public. The very type of warfare they engaged upon would seem to engender a cruelty unheard of ashore.

If the voice of the merchant navies throughout the world is to be heeded in this matter of retention or abolition of the submarine, there is not a shadow of doubt as to the verdict. Utter condemnation of this method of warfare would not arise through fear, but through unqualified loathing of an arm that can and does disgrace the jealously guarded tradition of the sea.

The hit and run policy that must always govern submarine tactics arouses utter contempt for men who would sink a ship of a convoy, and then take refuge under the very convoy it had attacked.

Time and time again were captains of merchant ships introduced to ignore distress signals, as they frequently proved to be nothing but lures originating in the fertile but distorted mind of a submarine commander who would gleefully sink a ship coming in answer to an S. O. S. signal.

The list of atrocities perpetrated during the recent war must compel any self-respecting nation to turn from the submarine with its potentialities for misuse with utter disgust.

Entente Not Affected

Mr. Balfour Says Anglo-French Accord Exists Despite Ministries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The recent political storm in France which led to the fall of the Briand Ministry following a strong divergence in British and French policy in Europe, will not affect the fundamental friendship which has bound Great Britain and France for many years, in the opinion of Arthur James Balfour, head of the British delegation to the Conference.

At a meeting with the press last night the British statesman discussed fully and freely many phases of the Conference activity, together with the crisis in Europe precipitated by the resignation of the Briand Ministry. Whatever government is in power in France, Mr. Balfour predicted, will not materially affect the basic good feeling in Anglo-French relations. The head of the British delegation is confident that the political ties of two decades of accord will survive the present storm.

Friendship Will Last

"You may take it as certain," said Mr. Balfour, "that Anglo-French relations are not going to depend on which ministry may happen to be in power in either country. There have been many governments in France since this friendship commenced, some of them changing even during the period of the World War. I am confident that it is not the wish of any French statesmen or of statesmen of any country to bring to an end a friendly feeling which has been so important in the past."

Mr. Balfour did not go into the outstanding differences of British and French policy in Europe, which were in part responsible for the resignation of Premier Briand. He made no reference to continuation or possible dissolution of the British-French formal entente, declaring that he was too far from the scene of action in London and Paris to express an opinion on the exact situation at the moment. He expressed satisfaction, however, that Mr. Albert Sarraut would remain head of the French delegation in the Conference. This is taken to indicate that Mr. Balfour does not expect the change of government in France to affect the program worked out here for limitation of armament and for the solution of Far Eastern problems.

Earlier in the day, Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, president

of the Conference, had indicated that he holds the same view that Mr. Balfour holds on this important question, namely, the continuation of French cooperation in the work of armament limitation.

Shantung Settlement Near

Turning to the paramount importance of removing causes of friction as even of greater efficacy for peace than the regulation of war, Mr. Balfour declared that it is inconceivable that the Conference should adjourn without a settlement on the Shantung question.

"As you are aware," he said, "the Shantung discussion is going on and I have every hope that it will be settled without much further delay. The differences are now reduced to so narrow a margin that it is quite inconceivable that the matter should not be adjusted. I have the utmost confidence in the good will of the Japanese and the Chinese delegates. And if there is good will and a disposition to reach an agreement it is perfectly incredible that on a question which is manifestly so important there is likely to be a final breach between the two parties."

Mr. Balfour indicated that the British delegation might not find it feasible to go over again in plenary session the arguments that have already been put forward for the abolition of the submarine. These were so exhaustive, he said, and so fully presented to the world that there was little to be added to the argument. He reiterated the British view, however, that it is only a question of time until the soundness of the policy of abolition is universally accepted. The resolutions adopted restricting submarine warfare will, Mr. Balfour added, help to crystallize the regulations in the moral code of the world.

Abolition Is Urged

"We still believe," said Mr. Balfour, "that the moral sentiment of the world is behind us in this matter of abolition. We regretted that some of the other powers took a different view and that we could not carry the Conference with us. But we think that our position will meet with the approval of the whole civilized world."

The head of the British delegation was asked specifically, in connection with Far Eastern affairs, whether it is not more important to eliminate causes of war than to regulate war through the limitation of its agencies.

"I should, of course, say without hesitation that to regulate our actions in time of peace is more important than to lay down regulations to govern the conduct of war. Sometimes, however, a nation, as was the case with Germany in the world war, made war not because there was friction but because it was the only way she could secure something she desired at the expense of others.

"Remembering this, it is incumbent on us in the interest of mankind to lay down rules and restrictions in the hope that in time these will permeate the general conscience so that the regulations shall become part of world morality. I hold strong views that many of the rules we have tried to lay down will help materially in crystallizing this sentiment."

On the 21 demands, Mr. Balfour would not go beyond saying that he was in accord with the opinion expressed by another member of the British delegation some time ago to the effect that the Sino-Japanese treaty of 1915 "was sound international law." This puts Mr. Balfour in line with the accepted maxim of Conference procedure, namely, that it is not within the purview of the gathering to question the validity of treaties as such. It means that seven of the other powers are practically bound to accept the Japanese demurrer that the 1915 treaty and the 21 demands shall not be discussed at this Conference.

Naval Treaty Ready

Action of Primary Session Awaits Further Individual Advices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The naval treaty, which has been in the hands of the heads of the delegations of the five leading powers, is practically in shape to be reported for discussion at a plenary session. The date of this session has not been announced, because it is necessary to hear from home governments on certain points before formally completing the draft. The main subject upon which authority is awaited is that of the naval fortifications of the Pacific islands.

It was explained yesterday that there is really no controversy over this subject, and that for the most part it was well understood and perfectly agreed upon what island fortifications may be established. It is only when islands that are in a certain propinquity to the islands of another power are considered that it is necessary to submit the program agreed upon by the delegates to the power concerned, Japan in this case, for approval. There is no apprehension that there will be any disapproval of what has been done. The representatives of the Japanese Navy here have declared that they see no objection to the maintenance of the status quo in the Pacific islands fortifications.

Eastern Outlook Hopeful

With the members of the leading delegations relieved of the work connected with the naval treaty, the Far Eastern questions are again looming up. The negotiations between the Chinese and Japanese were in progress yesterday, and will be continued today. Apparently they are being indefinitely continued, but behind the reiteration and repetition and the communications with home governments, there is a steady pressure on the part of the American and British delegations which, it is felt, will bring the two nations to terms. Both the spokesman for the American delegation and those for the British delegation, spoke hopefully of the outcome yesterday, pointing out that with so little difference now remaining between them it was unthinkable that they should not get together in a manner satisfactory to both.

While Shantung has held the center of the stage in the Far Eastern program, and the conversations between the Chinese and Japanese have been concerned wholly with that subject, other mooted questions between the two nations which are due to come before the Conference will have no such treatment, and it will be impossible to allow any such time to their consideration as has been given to Shantung. They have been already considered informally, in anticipation of their being brought forward for settlement, and it may be assumed that both the British and the American delegates are prepared to share with the Chinese and the Japanese the responsibility for preventing their becoming a clog upon the progress of the Conference or a cause of fatal dissension.

Attitude of France

The Administration is convinced that the Conference will weather all the storms that threaten it. Neither the difficulties of the Far East nor the backwash of the storm in France are to imperil its rounding out a course of satisfactory achievement, it was indicated in a high quarter yesterday. The information that Mr. Sarraut was to finish out his time as the representative of France was received with marked satisfaction. This was taken to indicate that what has already been accomplished in agreement with France will stand, and that Mr. Sarraut will be qualified to act for France in whatever new subjects are brought before the Conference.

Although the first reaction here regarding the overturning of the French Ministry was one of regret, mingled with something like consternation, over its effect upon the work of the present Conference and upon the proposed conference in Genoa, second thoughts dealt with the phase of the possibility of the Nationalists, now having obtained power, either being sobered by it sufficiently to prevent their running into what would be a peril for France and an embarrassment to the other countries, or if they were so ill-advised as to take such a course, being turned out after a brief term, with a steadying realization on the part of the French people that their sole safety lay in keeping faith with the nations which were willing to work with them in the attempt to solve the reconstruction problems of Europe.

Peace Program Outlined

Plans Laid to Organize Country to Aid Armament Reduction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —A program of state and county organization of the entire country as a part of the work to be carried on during 1922, was adopted at a meeting of the National Council for the Limitation of Armament yesterday afternoon. At the same time it was decided to change the name to the National Council for the Reduction of Armaments on the ground that limitation has already been achieved by the present international conference and that the new title will more accurately describe the future work of the organization.

State clearing houses composed of official representatives of state branches of all organizations affiliated with the council will be formed and state executive boards appointed. County councils and county boards, representative of the local branches of the state organizations, will bring the organization down to the small communities and engage the active interests and support of the individual members of the organizations belonging to the council.

An intensive educational program proposed by the executive secretary, Frederick J. Libby, was also unanimously approved. Support of the proposed conference on rules of warfare and for further conferences on reduction of armaments was also voted unanimously.

In addition to the intensive organization of the United States, the international organization of peace groups was discussed as a part of the program for this year, and the work of the proposed legislative committee which will study all measures before Congress from the point of view of their influence for or against war was considered.

Mr. Sarraut to Remain

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —A statement issued yesterday from French delegation headquarters said:

"Mr. Sarraut, head of the French delegation, has received from Mr. Briand a cablegram in which he explained the circumstances which caused him to hand in his resignation to the President of the Republic. In accord with President Millerand, Mr. Briand requests Mr. Sarraut to continue to act as plenipotentiary at the Washington Conference until the work has been completed.

"Mr. Briand avails himself of the opportunity to thank Mr. Sarraut in the warmest terms for the collaboration which he has received from him as Minister of the Colonies and as chief of the delegation to the Washington Conference, and to convey to him congratulations upon the firm and able manner in which, as chief of the delegation, he has defended the interests of France at Washington in a full spirit of cooperation with the noble ends being sought by the Conference."

RAYMOND POINCARÉ FORMING A CABINET

Little Doubt Exists That Prospective Premier Will Finally Succeed in His Task of Arranging for a French Ministry

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday) — Today, Raymond Poincare, called upon by President Millerand to form a ministry, has been busily engaged in continuous interview with his prospective collaborators. There is little doubt that he will accomplish his task of forming a ministry, but it is to be observed that the newspapers, now that the downfall of Mr. Briand is achieved, are somewhat perturbed about the consequences which will follow this abrupt rupture of the Cannes conference and repudiation of the pact with England.

Those who had insisted most upon the impossibility of accepting an alliance, to which were attached conditions humiliating to French national pride, are now aware that the results of this extraordinary event may be unpleasant. Indeed, even at the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, there was a sudden revulsion of feeling, and in going out Mr. Briand obtained one of the finest parliamentary triumphs he has ever enjoyed.

Contrary to usage, there is much open affirmation that Mr. Briand had nothing to fear from the Chamber, would have obtained an immense majority and that his departure was determined by differences of opinion with President Millerand, with members of his cabinet and with small groups which form the principal parliamentary commissions. His decision was a complete surprise.

Sensation Caused at Cannes

It was optimistically stated in the highest quarters that he had succeeded in persuading the entire Cabinet that his policy was the only possible policy. Any other course threatened to cause the isolation of France. In fact an official communiqué definitely asserted the unanimity of the Cabinet.

Nevertheless, in spite of this general agreement, Mr. Briand felt that he could not continue, since his hands were tied and every step watched with suspicion.

At Cannes the news provoked an enormous sensation. Mr. Lloyd George was astounded and immediately resolved to leave Cannes for Paris to have an interview with Mr. Poincaré and with President Millerand. Obviously these interviews will have the highest importances. The British Prime Minister is credited with the intention of demonstrating the extreme peril of any repudiation of the understanding already reached.

Although it is true that much resentment at British policy has been expressed all week, it should not be supposed that there is any settled hostility of France toward England. There has been irritation, particularly on account of the belief that France was being made dependent on England for policy and protection, and revolt against the alleged attempt to rob France of complete freedom of action grew to tremendous proportions.

But there are urgent warnings now being given in parliamentary and official circles against any act that will destroy the entente, and lead France to splendid isolation. It is not agreed everywhere that Mr. Poincaré is the best representative in the present circumstances from the viewpoint of foreign politics. He is considered not too popular with British Ministers.

This view, however, should not be taken too seriously, for if Mr. Poincaré has laid down his policy without concealment, he is the last man in the world who is likely to behave indiscreetly now he is about to take up office. He will undoubtedly favor a Franco-British entents, but it will have to be upon an equal footing.

British Friendship Essential

Some time ago the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor had an interview with him, in which he emphatically declared that British friendship was an essential condition of French restoration. He has already confirmed this opinion. His efforts will be directed toward the dissipation of misunderstanding. The difficulty is that his declared policy can hardly be adjusted to the present British thought.

In a resolution signed by him, a resolution that constitutes a veritable program, he demands that the reparations due to France shall not be diminished and the schedule of payments not modified. The reconstruction of France, economically and financially, is an absolute condition of wider restoration. As for international conferences, France must obtain positive engagements that her rights shall be preserved before she consents to participate. The pact with England must above all strengthen and not weaken the guarantees and means of execution of the treaty.

What appears certain is that these conferences, which Mr. Poincaré has described as diplomacy of the cinema, cannot continue to be held month after month in the same manner. Delicate negotiations are impossible when information is distorted and given prematurely by hundreds of journalists in search of copy.

Regarding his Cabinet, Mr. Poincaré is said to intend leaving Albert Sarraut, if possible, to continue his work at Washington. The radicals are declining to serve with Mr. Poincaré, leaving full responsibility to the Bloc National for a policy which shall be followed.

It is hoped that the list will be completed late this evening, but already it is practically certain that he will succeed in arranging a combination that in fact has existed in embryo for some time.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from a photograph by Paul Thompson, New York

Raymond Poincaré

Former President of France and one-time Premier is expected to form a new ministry in succession to that of Aristide Briand which has just resigned

The New Premier

Raymond Poincaré Distinguished as Statesman and Man of Letters

In the career of Raymond Poincaré, some time Prime Minister and later President of France, two qualities stand out with curious distinctness. Raymond Poincaré is a man who knows what he wants, and never allows the feelings and inclinations of the moment to stand in the way of his getting it. It used to be said of him in the early days of Bar-le-duc that he was "always first." In the lyceum of the little town he, no doubt, displayed those qualities which have been so characteristic of him ever since, a prodigious capacity for work, an extraordinary sense of the right time to do the right thing. From the first he was drawn toward literature, and a journalistic career held great temptations for him. He was, however, doubtful as to whether such a career offered the best way toward that spacious future which he hoped for himself, and so he determined to study law.

Once the decision was taken young Poincaré threw himself into the work with characteristic energy. He studied law to excellent purpose in the Lycée Louis-le-Grand, in Paris, and later in the office of Maître du Ruel, and it was only when he was well advanced in his profession that he at last gave way to his long-cherished desire to write. He began to contribute articles to various reviews, and was steadily winning distinction in this line of work when the whole outlook was suddenly changed by an invitation from Mr. Develle, then Minister of Agriculture, to become his chief secretary. That was in 1886, and the next year found Raymond Poincaré in the Chamber as Deputy of the Meuse Department. At this juncture, a strange thing happened. All his friends had looked for it—that this brilliant young barrister would make a tremendous impression upon the Chamber. They looked for a repetition there of the eloquent speeches he had been accustomed to make at the conference of barristers. Yet for two years Mr. Poincaré remained in the Chamber a silent, if alert, observer of all that transpired. It was not indeed until 1893, when appointed Minister of Public Instruction, that he began to come into prominence as a political orator. After that his advancement was rapid, both as a man of letters and as a politician, and when Mr. Fallières asked him to form a ministry in 1911, it was quickly realized that a new factor had made its appearance in European politics.

The years 1911 to 1914 were in many ways unique in the history of modern France. It was in these years that Europe began to revise its outlook on the country, and the "New France" came to be heard on all hands. Raymond Poincaré was the embodiment of the "New France." During the tense period of the Balkan wars, it was Raymond Poincaré who so ably seconded the efforts of Sir Edward Grey, as he then was, to maintain the peace of Europe.

His election to the presidency, in 1913, appeared to assure the continuance of this policy. As a representative of France, Mr. Poincaré carried distinction everywhere. The latter part of 1913 and the first part of 1914 witnessed a series of brilliant interstate visits with Spain, with England, and with Russia, and showed the French President attaining to a position long denied him, as the real leader and representative of his country.

In the summer of 1914 came the war, and with it an entire change in the drift of history. Raymond Poincaré remained stanchly at his post helping to inspire that dogged determination which characterized a succession of prime ministers from René Viviani to George Clemenceau. But the war period was eminently a period for the soldier or for the minister, and not for the President, and when his term of office came to an end, in 1920, there was a general expectation that Raymond Poincaré would return to politics, and pick up the threads of a brilliant career where he had dropped them, seven years before.

Since his reentry into politics, Mr. Poincaré has shown himself, once again, a factor to be reckoned with. A stern believer in the strong hand, as far as Germany is concerned, he has persistently advocated this policy for the last 18 months. How far he will continue to persist in this attitude when his position is not one of a critic, but of a minister under an obligation to translate his words into deeds, remains to be seen.

Little Surprise in Britain

Mr. Briand's Sudden Resignation Is Greatly Deplored

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday) — The French Premier's resignation has not caused that surprise in British political circles which might well have been expected by those not in close touch with the undercurrent of French politics. At the same time it cannot be disguised that his sudden action in face of the Cannes conference and the international political situation is really deplorable, for it means that much of the splendid work entered upon there must to a great extent be nullified.

It is felt that had Aristide Briand wished, he could still have retained sufficient support to carry out the program at Cannes. His cabinet, as well as the Chamber of Deputies, had already signified their approval of his attitude in respect to improving relations between his country and Great Britain.

The obstacle that lay in his path was the French Senate, which, when all is said and done, is perhaps not so much anti-British as it is anti-Briand. The vigorous attacks against him that for some time past have been emanating from the Senate are considered to be the main causes for the present impasse.

Just whether Mr. Briand was justified in the drastic action of resigning at the moment when the whole matter of the reconstruction of Europe was hanging in the balance is an open question that British officials decline to comment upon. Nothing is clearer to the authorities here, than that the broadening of Mr. Briand's policy with regard to relations between Britain and France has almost assured a clearing away of those misconceptions of the immediate past.

That the British Prime Minister had this in view, when drawing up the Franco-British pact, is apparent in the words: "The problem before Great Britain and France is how to meet their respective necessities by common action. These must be met as a whole. Complete frankness between the statesmen of both countries is essential, if the problem is to be effectively solved."

As regards the pact itself, it remains, of course, an offer that has not been accepted — alternatively it has not been rejected. In respect to this British official circles are not altogether devoid of hope that the pact may not only be accepted but that Mr. Briand may be the French representative who on behalf of his country will be the signatory.

In other words by virtue of his resignation without a vote being taken in the Chamber, the path has been left open by which he may yet be returned to office. Improbable though such a course may seem, it cannot be ruled out as an impossibility, and the feeling in British official circles is that only by a solution along these lines can the meeting of the Supreme Council at Cannes be saved from being dubbed a failure.

In reviewing the effect of the election of Raymond Poincaré to the premiership of France, although his utterances of late have been distinctly modified, there is little doubt his pro-French views must tend to isolate France in her relations with the rest of Europe. Even since Mr. Poincaré's warm reception at the Mansion House here on Verdun Day, there has been a noticeable change for the better in articles in the French press when discussing matters affecting Anglo-French policy.

But it is considered doubtful whether, notwithstanding his modified views, he would be willing to accept Mr. Briand's broader conception on such vitally important matters as the Franco-Kemalist treaty, the Anglo-French part or the proposed international economic conference at Genoa.

Mr. Poincaré's rigid ideas on German reparations are well known, but this is only one line of policy which, if persisted in, must end in the isolation of France—a condition which British authorities would avoid at all costs.

Whether the future French Cabinet agrees or not one thing seems certain, that the proposal for the Genoa conference to be held early in March will be strictly adhered to. The agenda has been decided upon by the Supreme Council at Cannes and will be carried out. Of course Mr. Poincaré's objections to Germany's and Russia's delegates being included are well known, but whatever else may have failed at Cannes it is certain that a way has been opened for an international discussion of the financial situation in Europe, from which so much is expected.

Owing to the unexpected break-up of the gathering at Cannes, it may be necessary to call another meeting of the Supreme Council, either in London or Paris, before the economic conference convenes at Genoa, but on this nothing has yet been decided.

Europe's Reconstruction

Genoa Conference and International Corporation Hang in the Balance

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The future of the Genoa conference and of the international corporation which, as a result of the discussions at the Cannes conference, was to have commenced with a capital of £20,000,000 for the reconstruction of European trade, now hangs in the balance as a result of Thursday's political events in France.

It is not assumed in financial and commercial circles in London that the project has fallen to the ground, however, though its operation seems to be indefinitely held up. The view taken is that criticism of Aristide Briand's policy at Cannes has revealed sections of French opinion to be in a mood which ill accords with the feeling of the rest of Europe, and that sooner or later facts must compel that country to adopt a cooperative policy or remain isolated in every sense, to her own detriment and that of other nations.

It is hard to divorce politics from international finance and trade, otherwise, it is pointed out in business circles, there would be no reason why operations of the international corporation should not proceed in spite of the abrupt termination of the Cannes conference.

The inclusion of Russia and Germany in the circle of European trade has, however, become an urgent necessity, and since with France this is as much a political as an economic matter, the well-being and prosperity of Europe must wait perforce upon the exigencies of the French political situation.

It is not considered beyond the bounds of possibility that Mr. Briand may come back to the premiership of France, and in that case the prospects for the international corporation and the conference would be rosier, for his return would be interpreted in British business circles as an indorsement by French opinion of the policy embodied in the Cannes decisions.

Meanwhile in commercial quarters the international corporation has not been received with exuberance. So far as it goes the general outlines are satisfactory, but criticism is made that there is nothing to show how the difficulties presented by the exchange are to be surmounted, and in any case the capital involved is a mere drop in the ocean compared with what is required to accomplish the object aimed at.

That is not put forward as a fatal objection, however, inasmuch as great work has been done before with comparatively small capital, but in the present times the international security and unimpeachable public credit which were essential noncommitants of success in other enterprises are lacking.

On the other hand, as an indication that international cooperation in trade is making headway, the plan is welcomed. It is the beginning of a movement that must be persisted in, if Europe is to be saved, according to British opinion, for not only is the cooperation of selling countries necessary but that of buying countries with them. If buying countries are the former enemies of selling countries, that fact, it is urged, cannot be allowed to stand in the way of reconstruction.

Nor should the conditions laid down at Cannes be allowed to prevent the coming together of representatives of Eastern and Western Europe, for with the example of the Irish conference before them British business men point out that to insist on the points at issue being conceded by one side before the conference at Genoa meets would wreck the enterprise.

It is alleged that in France there is a section that would demand certain conditions being conceded by Soviet Russia before consenting to meet Nicholas Lenine or his associates, but British opinion favors a less rigid method whereby the points of difference may be discussed round a table and adjusted to the mutual satisfaction of all.

On the whole business circles here are less depressed at the débâcle caused by Mr. Briand's resignation, since they were not inclined to indulge in undue optimism at the original announcement of the Genoa Conference and the international corporation. It is realized that, as Rome was not built in a day, neither can Europe be rebuilt in a month. The series of conferences marked by reoccurring crises and subsequent settlements have rendered British opinion less liable to early enthusiasm than in the days before the era of peripatetic international conferences.

The possibility of an early general election in England has been greatly modified by the check to the Supreme Council's work. One of the prizes Mr. Lloyd George hoped to bring back from the meeting that has become known as "the Cannes golf conference" was to be a splendid plan for reviving international trade and relieving British unemployment.

Circumstances which were hardly contemplated have made this for the moment impossible, and not only British political events but European prosperity appear to depend on what happens in the French capital in the near future.

VETERANS' BUREAU RENTAL ATTACKED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The alleged payment of $154,500 annually by the Veterans' Bureau for rent of its Boston offices was attacked by Representative Louis A. Frothingham, Republican, Massachusetts, in a statement yesterday as "indefensibly extravagant."

"If a veterans' bureau has so much money at its disposal, my suggestion is that it spend less for high rental and more for the care of disabled soldiers," said Mr. Frothingham. "We hear much opposition to the soldier bonus, but apparently the government has plenty of money to spend on high rentals."

Of the 14 district offices maintained by the bureau, only New York and Chicago, Mr. Frothingham asserted, cost more than Boston for rent, and added that the Boston bureau was located in a building "where many efforts had been vainly made to rent the space."

If bids had been called for, he said, the bureau could have found Boston quarters at a more reasonable figure.

After the THEATRE

make him some very thin cheese sandwiches and run them under a hot flame, toasting the outsides only, so that the cheese melts down into the bread. But be sure the cheese is seasoned with a few drops of savory

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"I will say a few words at random, And do you listen at random"

Aboub Experts

I am using the term in its widest sense. The expert is dependent for his existence upon the point of view. To the "small boy" wrestling with his multiplication tables, the "big boy," advanced to vulgar fractions—delightful name—is an expert, whilst from the standpoint of a senior wrangler—another delightful name—this same "big boy" would be a star of no magnitude at all in the firmament of mathematics. Really, every one who knows his business is an expert to the man who knows nothing about it. Of course there are people, hundreds and thousands, millions of them, who can pass through the world taking everything for granted; who never think of going near the engine room on board ship; who have never desired to "inspect the kitchens" at a hotel; who have never, in fact, been filled with any wish to see behind the scenes anywhere. On the other hand there are many people who were not born that way.

A Maker of Paper Bags

One of my earliest recollections is associated with a visit I once paid to a woman who was a maker of paper bags. I went in company with a relation, and the woman worked while she talked. I had never seen anything like it before. I am certain, so profound was the impression made upon me, that I have never seen anything like it since. There was no following this kind of work at all. From the moment that the plain sheet of straw paper was swept from the lessening pile at her left, to the moment when it was cast, a finished article, on the growing heap to her right, there was not an instant in which to draw breath. A fold! A cut! A thrust! A lightning dash of paste! A whirling, turning, inside-outing! A final sweep and a final fold, and lo, even as the finished bag fell on the heap, another sheet was swept from the pile, and it all began over again. There was the expert, indeed, and, there and then, did I gain that respect for the expert which has remained with me ever since.

A Settled Conviction

In those days, I was not an expert in anything that I can recall. Yet, I remember coming away with the settled conviction that to be able to make paper bags like that must be the most wonderful thing in the world. The passing years have changed my viewpoint only a little. In these years, I have seen many experts and talked with many, yet I have never shaken myself free from the wonder of that early experience. Watching the expert is to me like going to France, and hearing "even the children" speaking "excellent French."

But one thing that comes with wider experience is an appreciation of the expert's point of view, and an understanding of the things he must needs suffer at the hands of those who are not experts. I remember once staying with a friend in the country. He was one of those strangely gifted people who constantly surprise you by proposing that you should do just the very thing you most want to do. He knew I was fond of trees, and he told me of a friend who lived some miles away who was one of the greatest lovers of trees he had ever met. How would it be to drive over and pay him a visit? I gladly acquiesced, and we went. But indeed it was like the visit of the Queen of Sheba to Solomon. In the end, there was no heart left in me. For hours we wandered round one of the most beautifully planted stretches of country I had ever seen, whilst this friend of my friend called every tree and every shrub by name, spoke of its ways, and told its story and all with an air of doing nothing at all surprising. At first, I tried to keep pace with him, but it was in vain. He just bore with me patiently, that was all. "Well, no, not quite that—the same family, perhaps, though very distantly related. If you will examine them closely, you will see that they are really very different." For that, of course, is the expert's reward. Where the ordinary onlooker sees nothing but a dull level of similarity, the expert greets countless variations as a multitude of well-loved friends.

A Lesson in Patience

Some years later, I learned to appreciate this tree lover's patience, even more than I did at the time, and to understand more justly his attitude. For, in the meanwhile, I too had become something of an expert—on old furniture. My specialty was early American. I was attracted by its simplicity, its adaptation of means to ends, the easy way in which the craftsman of those days took just what came to hand and made out of it a thing of beauty. Oak and maple, pine and birch, all of them often requisitioned for the making of a single chest or a single table. Well, it happened on a day that I took two friends to see a famous collection of old furniture in a famous museum. They were not Philistines in any sense of the word. They liked old furniture. They even knew something about it. They could talk quite intelligently of antique French furniture. Heppelwhite, moreover, Sheraton and Chippendale were familiar names to them. But of early American furniture they knew nothing. They looked at a "six-board pine chest" with unseeing eyes, and were not visibly moved when I explained to them that it could only have been made in the neighborhood of Plymouth, because only on certain swamp land in the neighborhood of Plymouth was this particular pine known to have flourished. True, they were politely interested, but it was clear that of the many excursions stretching out for me, on all sides, from a "six-board pine chest," they were ignorant.

The Expert's Reward

But then the fields for the expert are literally infinite in number. If he does not find one in colonial America, he will find one in Bourbon France, and if not in Bourbon France then surely somewhere else. But wherever he finds it, the way of it is the same.

Modest, yet withal an Elf
Bold, and lavish of thyself;
Since we needs must first have met
I have seen thee, high and low,
Thirty years or more, and yet
'Twas a face I did not know;
Thou hast now, go where I may,
Fifty greetings in a day.

So Wordsworth, in his true Wordsworthian way, writes of the little Celandine. For 30 years he had seen it everywhere without seeing it. Then, one day, he became an expert, as far as the Celandine was concerned. And behold at once, he has the expert's reward!

Thou hast now, go where I may
Fifty greetings in a day.

THE BRITISH BIRD SANCTUARIES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Lord Grey of Fallodon not long ago presided at a dinner held by the Selborne Society at the Hotel Cecil in London to celebrate the purchase of the freehold of the Brent Valley Bird Sanctuary, and to appeal for funds for its upkeep. The Brent is a small stream which flows through the western outskirts of London from near the hills of Hampstead into the Thames at Brentford, the ancient capital of Middlesex. Some years ago, when London began rapidly to swallow up the hayfields and hedgerows in this quarter, a small wood of 19 acres was rented by the Selborne Society, and set apart as a refuge for the nightingale, blackcap warbler, redstart, cuckoo, turtle dove, and many other English songbirds which would otherwise have been driven away forever.

The wood was furnished with nest boxes for such birds as consent to use them, and with suitable brushwood and undergrowth for the kinds which demand a leafier shelter for their nests. A keeper was also provided. The birds have responded so well to this treatment that although the sanctuary now lies within a network of new railways and suburban building plots, 45 different species have nested here, 37 others have frequented it without nesting, and 10 other rare visitors have been noticed from time to time. An anonymous donor has now given £5000 for its purchase, and it will be permanently safeguarded as a refuge for wild birds in the London area, and a center from which they may prospect for suitable homes.

Thanks to similar reserves and sanctuaries in various parts of the country, many of the scarcer British birds have been preserved from certain or possible extinction, and are now actually increasing. On the "broads" or marshy lakes of Norfolk, the bittern has nested regularly during recent seasons, after an absence of many years. Red kites 400 years ago were abundant even in the streets of London; but by 1905 only five were known to have survived in Great Britain. These lingered among the lonely moors of central Wales. By ceaseless watching, both night and day, during the nesting season, this remnant was saved, and now after increasing to some dozens the kites have again begun to extend their range. Golden eagles have vanished for nearly 200 years from England and Wales; but in Scotland they have increased so rapidly under protection that anxiety for their future is now past. Dungeness on the coast of Kent is a singular waste of shingle ridges cast up by centuries of high tides; and here the little tern, smallest of the sea-swallows, nests almost within reach of the spray, while the scarce birds which nest further inland include the very local Kentish plover, which without protection would have little chance of survival.

The revival of rare species in Great Britain is not due only to the institution of nature reserves. Much has been done in certain cases by more efficient enforcement of the Wild Birds Protection Acts, much by the growth of a more liberal sentiment among preserves of game, and still more by the general awakening of public interest in bird life.

Britain has no great national park or sanctuary of wild life, and the omission is not wholly due to the difficulty of finding room for such a reserve in a small and closely peopled country. It has been proposed by bird lovers to acquire as a national park one of the wilder islands off the Scottish coast, or a large tract of cliff, moor and mountain on the mainland. But fascinating as such a sanctuary would be, only a small proportion of the scarcer species would consent to dwell in it. Some birds require flat marshes and shingly shores, some the dense and flowing copses of southern England, while some, like the Cornish chough, the gannet or solan goose, and the brilliant golden oriole and hoopoe, must be protected in the few spots which they choose to frequent. A number of small sanctuaries are therefore much more fruitful as well as more feasible, than a few great tracts; and the map of England is dotted by an increasing number of sanctuaries of birds and other wild life which have been safeguarded by private generosity and by the energy and watchfulness of such bodies as the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, the "National Trust" (which protects historic buildings as well as wild life and scenery), and the Society for the Promotion of Nature Reserves, of which the chairman is Lord Ullswater, the last Speaker of the House of Commons.

The National Park of New South Wales is a great tract of primitive Australian scenery, intersected by a wide river, and equipped, like the Yellowstone Park, with a hotel for the reception of visitors. This is a refuge for many of the rarer Australian species, including the black cockatoo, the king parrot, the satin bower-bird, and the curious little rock warbler, a species only found in New South Wales. Here, too, nest lyre-birds, next to the emu perhaps the most celebrated of Australian species.

In New Zealand until the Maoris, and later the English, colonized the islands, for ages upon ages there had been neither men to trouble the birds, nor any four-footed enemies worth mentioning. Besides the gigantic moas, exterminated by the Maoris before any white man saw them, birds of various other families lost the power or the habit of flight. The famous kiwis have gone further, and lost almost all trace of wings. The only hope of permanently preserving the survivors of those birds which cannot fly is to shelter them on small protected islands; and the New Zealand Government has set apart Little Barrier Island, in Hauraki Gulf, near Auckland, as a treasury of these legacies of ancient life. A few years back, a wonderful and unsuspected natural reserve of rare New Zealand birds was discovered in a little known district of South Island. This district was promptly proclaimed a sanctuary; but the wise precaution was also taken of drafting a fresh stock of kiwis to Barrier Island, to add to the numbers and vigor of the local race.

POETS OF REALITY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Prof. Morris W. Croll of the English department of Princeton University says that the dominant purpose of all the new movements in poetry seems to be, as it has been for the last hundred years or more, to find poetic expression for what has never been expressed before, "to utter the individual varieties of experience."

"Like the poets of the romantic movement at the beginning of the nineteenth century," Professor Croll says, "our new poets have their hearts set first of all on the portrayal of reality, and only in the second place on the achievement of formal beauty. 'They do not seek beauty,' as Whitman said in one of his poems, 'they are sought.'

"The free verse movement, which is, perhaps, on the wane at the moment, is not the only sign of this tendency. The two poets of the twentieth century who have arrived at the most nearly perfect mastery of their technique, Mr. de la Mare in England, and Mr. Frost in America, are both distinguished by a peculiar gift of portraying with even minute exactness their individual impression of things. If we would follow them at all we must learn to adapt ourselves to a particular way of seeing the world; if we would hear the music of their verse, we must listen attentively for their individual accents.

"Anyone who wishes to study this modern tendency in other terms than those of ignorant fanaticism, anyone, in short, who wishes to understand it, should read Max Eastman's volume, 'The Enjoyment of Poetry.' The merits that this writer instructs his reader to enjoy in poetry are its concreteness and vitality—the same qualities that make his own work the most readable book of American criticism. Of the formal rhetoric, on the other hand, that was once the grand subject of literary study, of the structural pattern and the philosophical scope displayed in the largely-designed poems of an earlier day than ours, he has nothing to say.

"The faults and shortcomings of modern poetry are indeed apparent, and the voice of criticism has been loudly raised in derision of them, particularly here in America, where conservative opinion is always so much more conservative than in the venerable countries across either ocean, particularly, too, among the college professors—always bold preachers of the doctrine of safety.

"Professor Babbitt of Harvard is the most conspicuous leader of what the moderns call reaction; Professor Mather of Princeton has read many a wholesome lecture to the enemies of tradition; Mr. Paul Elmer More, the Princeton lecturer on Greek philosophy, is always reminding us of the sanity of the Greeks; Professor Root of Princeton 'flings his cap for polish and Pope'; and Mr. George Santayana (once a professor, too) has made the most brilliant attack of all on the modern tendency of things (as all his allies will gladly acknowledge) in his famous essay 'The Poetry of Barbarism,' contained in his volume, 'Interpretations of Poetry and Religion.'

"What is the unbiased reader of poetry to think of this controversy? Well, probably the most useful thing that one can say is that it is not, strictly speaking, a literary controversy at all, and will not be decided within the realm of literary criticism. It is much bigger than that. Which way are forces of present day life, political, social, religious, tending? Toward legality and constitutionalism? Or toward Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity, the goals of the great modern revolution? Is this revolution still going on, or has it shot the bolt?

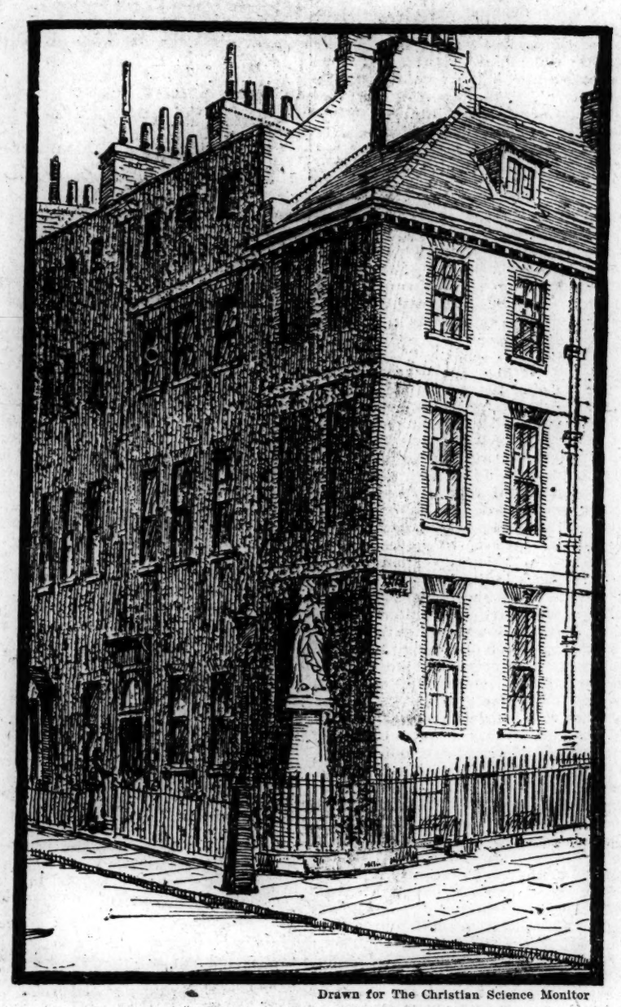
"Probably no one is bold enough to answer this question. And meanwhile—yes, there is one other observation to make. The opposition to modern romanticism comes only from among the critics. Our poetry itself continues to be modern, romantic, experimental; nor do the elements yet appear out of which a vigorous neo-classical poetry can get itself together."

QUEEN ANNE'S GATE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Queen Anne is commemorated by two very different groups of London buildings—Queen Anne's mansions, of whose artistic quality and style the best that can be said is that Parliament was requested to legislate to prevent their repetition, and Queen Anne's Gate, of which it would be difficult to speak too well.

The name of gate is borne by streets or quarters in many parts of London, some marking the site of ancient turnpikes, others entrances to parks. Queen Anne's Gate is thus the name given to the old Queen's Square, a group of early eighteenth century houses through which you enter St. James's Park upon its southern side. In a place which architecturally is so heterogeneous as



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A corner of the old Queen's Square, London

London, it is satisfactory to come upon such uniform treatment as survives here, and in Wardrobe Court in the center of the City, along Adelphi Terrace, and in a few other backwaters where the hand of improvement or development has not yet conquered.

Queen Anne's Gate is real Queen Anne, alike in her statue which adorns the center of one side, and in the buildings with their wrought iron lampholders, their link extinguishers, and the handsome canopy above each door.

The street was laid out by William Paterson, known to history as the founder of the Bank of England, and was a fashionable residential center from the first, when in the adjoining St. James's Park there "used to promenade for one or two hours after dinner the whole British world of gayety, beauty and splendor." Close to Westminster, the street retained this residential character for the greater part of two centuries, but of late the centrifugal tendency of Londoners has been too strong, and most of the houses are now converted into offices, many engineering firms of standing having overflowed here from Victoria Street. These, fortunately, have made little change beyond the addition of brass plates: the amenities have been respected. At the end of Queen Anne's Gate are two buildings of great interest, though in widely different ways — Lord Glenconner's house and picture gallery and the "Two Chairmen" tavern. The latter, soon to be replaced by a worthier if less historic building, is the oldest structure in the neighborhood, dating from the reign of Charles II. It is a testimony to the improvement of modern taste and manners that this establishment was a favorite meeting place of statesmen in the early eighteenth century, about the time when its aristocratic neighbor buildings were erected. The coffeehouses, followed by the clubs, deserve to be gratefully mentioned for this, if nothing else—that they broke the fashion among men of standing in the country's life of meeting at the tavern.

The sign of the "Two Chairmen" is appropriate, and indicates the class of customers for whom, as well as politicians, the house catered when gentlemen in satin and ladies in hooped skirts were borne through London in sedans.

Lord Glenconner's picture gallery has a more enduring interest. Built as an annex to his mansion, and harmonizing with the red brick of the street, this, though Lord Glenconner's private property, is open without charge two days a week. It contains a notable collection of paintings of the English eighteenth century school, particularly portraits.

Long may this corner survive untouched by the growth of business London; the pictures and the red brick fronts and that carved work over every door along the street could not well be spared from this hurrying progressive modern capital which has, till very recently, taken so little heed, generation by generation, of the visible memorials of bygone graciousness.

AUSTRALIAN SHIPS VISIT ISLANDS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Five thousand miles under the tropical sun was the log record of the fast cruiser Melbourne when she ran into Sydney Harbor recently after two months' adventures, and her sister ship, the Brisbane, had a similar story of hard steaming and tropical welcomes. From Faisi and Kieta to Espiritu and Vila—names almost as strange in Sydney as in Boston—the two vessels had run separate courses, passing islands unknown to any map. Where the cruisers dropped anchor the natives were invited to visit the ships and the chiefs were entertained.

Both vessels toured the Solomon Islands, the Melbourne halting at San Christoval, Guadalcanar, and Tulagi, and the Brisbane visiting Bougainville. If you look at a map of the South Seas and run your finger due east from Thursday Island, the spearpoint of North Queensland, you will find a double row of dots marked the Solomons. And if you wonder why these volcanic mountainous islands only 1000 miles from Commonwealth territory should bear the name of the wise king of the Jews, it may be worth recalling that while Australia was still unknown, two Spanish ships under Alvaro de Mendana had sailed from Peru to discover the fabled southern continent, and in February, 1658, had fallen among the Solomons. Knowing his countrymen, the Spaniard believed that he could induce them to send another expedition to colonize these islands if he held out the bait of gold. Accordingly he named them the Solomon Islands and hinted that it was from this source that King Solomon obtained his gold. But it was not until Drake and Hawkins had made the Spanish Armada a memory that Mendana received his commission to colonize. His ships failed to find the islands and their efforts at colonization in Santa Cruz were unfortunate. The chief point of interest is the fact that one of the ships, under Luis Vaes de Torres, actually sailed between Australia and New Guinea through the straits which now bear the name of that Spanish captain.

While the Santa Cruz group is included in the Solomons as part of the British Protectorate, there are a few miles of Pacific Ocean between; from Tulagi, in the Solomons, to the island of Vanikoro, is a stretch of nearly 500 miles. J. T. Caldwell has left a graphic description of Vanikoro. It is a well-timbered island, unique by reason of its wealth of kauri pine, and although mountainous it offers opportunities for the cultivation of cotton and other tropical products, the volcanic soil being rich. Several streams empty into the deep, safe harbor. The first white settler on the island was a Prussian, Martin Buschart, who had deserted in Fiji from a vessel collecting sandalwood. The story of La Perouse's treasure chest, which Buschart is believed to have found, is one of the romances of the Pacific.

The natives of the Santa Cruz group were greatly impressed by the huge war canoe which came in so swiftly without paddles, and the young Australian sailors, many of them making their first cruise, were equally impressed by the tall light-skinned Polynesians, many more than six feet and the great majority averaging 5 feet 10 inches. When Admiral Dumaresq landed at Tucopia, he was welcomed in pidgin English, the universal language of the South Pacific, by the chief who was seated on his throne, a log of wood. The natives were eager to obtain calico and would part with any of their turtle shell ornaments and mats to secure a yard or two of cloth.

Lying five days' steam from the Australian coast, the New Hebrides group were visited by the Australian flagship, the Melbourne. The 30 islands in this group are set down in Stewart's Handbook as having an area of 5500 square miles, over which stretches the Anglo-French condominium.

Whatever rivalry and discontent may and does exist in these fertile islands, the cruiser's company found open-hearted hospitality from the white settlers on Santo Island—where the French settlement is described by a recent visitor, a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, as probably the most perfect in the South Pacific—and police team. The barefooted natives, from both races at Vila, the capital. At the latter port the football team of the cruiser played a game of British Association football against the native who were fleet and quick to seize openings left by the sailors, won the match.

Tanna, far to the south of the group, was also visited, and the sailors were much interested in the volcano, which can be reached from the shore in an hour. In the hot springs near the coast the natives can cook their food. Tanna might almost be described as a miniature North Island of New Zealand, and the rich soil, which delighted Captain Cook, the first white man to visit the island, is still most prolific. Excellent roads have been made by the natives under missionary guidance and by convict labor.

Discovered by Captain Cook in 1774, New Caledonia lies about 1000 miles from Sydney, and made the point of departure for the cruiser's run home, via Norfolk Island and Lord Howe Island, the latter the home of the Kentia palm and of enormous banyan trees. Noumea, the capital of New Caledonia, which is under the French flag, is well laid out and has a fine harbor. Until the French Government ceased sending its worst convicts to New Caledonia, Australia had by no means an easy task to stop refugees becoming unwelcome additions to its population. In connection with the French convict days, the Isle of Pines, 70 miles from Noumea, was a name not unknown to those Australian officials interested in extradition proceedings.

Meanwhile the cruiser Brisbane had been continuing its round of visits, including a look-in at Rabaul, the administrative center of the territory formerly German New Guinea and now held under mandate from the League of Nations by Australia. The buildings and the good roads impressed the sailors. On the whole the officers of the warship found prosperous conditions in most of the islands, although the fall in the price of copra, the dried kernel of the coconut, had caused hardship in some cases.

Leaving Madang, formerly Friedrich Wilhelmshafen, the early capital of the German territory, the cruiser ran across to the Admiralty Islands, about 200 miles to the northeast. Manus (or Manos Island, the principal one of the group, is about 60 miles long by 20 miles broad and rises to the height of about 3000 feet.

It was on this island that Henry Krafft, a German missionary, wrote a translation of a portion of the Bible in the native language and helped to establish schools. Until comparatively recently tribal warfare was incessant, yet Mr. Krafft regretted his departure, saying: "I would have liked to stay, as I like the work and the people . . . are so kind-hearted, simple and child-like." The natives are handsome and show traces of Semitic ancestry. By an extraordinary inversion of modern fashion, the women shave their heads while the men dress their hair in marvelous style."

The quaintly named Hermit Islands, a densely wooded group of 17, and Rossel Island, a coral-reefed member of the Louisiades, which lie near British New Guinea, were included in the cruiser's itinerary.

These island tours of the flagship and her consort have partly answered the question now being debated in the Commonwealth—the future work of Australia's small but efficient war vessels.

CONSTANTINOPLE AT DAWN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

To stand on the bridge of Sultana Valide at Constantinople and to see the sun rise is one of the most charming spectacles that one can behold. In autumn at dawn the Golden Horn is always enveloped in a garment of mist. It is like a beautiful gauze curtain which conceals the city. Just a dim, faint outline of the city can be seen through it. Scutari is quite obscured; nothing is visible but the faint dark outline of her hills. There is no one but ourselves on the bridge; the shores are deserted; the great city of Constantinople is sunk in slumber—that uneasy slumber which broods over such vast aggregations of houses and human beings called great cities. Suddenly the sky begins to glow with a rich golden refulgence behind the hills of Scutari. Upon this glowing strip of filmy mist the tops of the tall cypress trees are depicted in clear outline like a great army standing motionless upon the heights; and from one cape of the Golden Horn to the other a faint, uncertain, tremulous light flickers like the first movement of the awakening city.

On the Asiatic shore and behind the solemn cypresses there shines forth a speck of fire and suddenly the delicate white minarets of the Mosque of St. Sophia are tinted a deep rose color. In a few minutes along the hills and from mosque to mosque to the end of the Golden Horn all the many minarets that pierce the sky all over the city turn a lovely light crimson color, and the domes are suffused with a silvery glow. The delicate flush descends from terrace to terrace, the trembling light spreads out and the great veil melts in the lambent morning air and Stamboul appears rosy and resplendent in the full glory, as it were, of her youth and pride. The light shines blue and violet along her shores and she seems as if she had risen from the depths of the waters.

As the sun mounts higher and higher in the heavens in all his glory the faint delicacy of the first tints dissolve into an immense conflagration of light and the city, the hills, the waters remain bathed in a flood of white light until the day begins to decline toward evening.

Then the glorious spectacle begins again. The air is so soft, so light, so clear that from Galata every distant object as far as Kadi Kioi is seen with peculiar distinctness. The whole of the immense profile of Stamboul stands out silhouetted against the clear sky with a vividness of outline, a definiteness of color that every obelisk, every minaret, every cypress tree can be counted one by one. The Golden Horn and the Bosporus are suffused with a wonderful ultramarine color, the sky the color of amethyst away in the east is glowing as if on fire behind Stamboul, tinting the horizon with lights of glowing and varied splendor—now pink, now deep red, now purple changing to amethyst and opal, and fading away into delicate orange.

And now the light fades and darkness deepens; Stamboul is in gloom; Galata is enveloped in a blaze of golden light, and Scutari, struck by the rays of the setting sun, looks like a city on fire. There is now a rapid succession of softest tints—pale gold, vermilion, rose and lilac, which quiver and float over the hills and the waters, now adorning one place with exquisite beauty and now robbing it of this beauty and giving it to another. These rapid changes in the light reveal a thousand beauties in the landscape that were not visible before. Great gloomy suburbs are lost in the deep shadow of the valleys; little hamlets shine upon the heights and then fade out of sight; others seem to vanish and then suddenly appear and linger a moment under the departing rays of the setting sun.

Then there is nothing left upon the Asiatic shore but two glowing points—the summit of Mt. Bulgurlu and the entrance to the Propontis—now they appear two golden crowns, again they are two purple caps, and then two immense rubies; and then all Constantinople is buried in deep shadow, and a thousand voices from a thousand minarets announce the close of day and proclaim the hour of prayer.

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MARCUS GARVEY ACCUSED OF FRAUD

Arrest of Colored Leader on the Charge of Wrongfully Using the Mails Brings Up Whole Question of the Negro Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Arrest of Marcus Garvey, president of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, and called by his followers "Provisional President of the African Republic," calls attention to the fact that the situation of the Negro race is assuming increasing importance in the press of the world.

Mr. Garvey's arrest, on the charge of wrongfully using the mails in his desire to sell stock in the Black Star Steamship Line and add to the membership of the association and of the African Communities League, is regarded by some observers as merely an incident in a struggle being fought about the Negro race, and within the race itself, a struggle thought to be of great significance to the whole world.

Whereas the Negro problem in the '60s was essentially centered in the slavery then existing in the southern United States, the center of interest is now believed to have shifted to Africa; and, whereas the question in the '60s was that of the Negro's right to freedom, it is further said that although the demand for full freedom is everywhere still part of the Negro's prayer, in addition the present situation involves the use of the Negro by great nations in furtherance of their own ambitions.

Negroes Used by France

Those who have been writing along this line have used as a text the fact that France during the great war employed Senegalese troops on the western front. The argument has been made that the Negroes of Africa through this fact have felt themselves elected to an importance not achieved before. Those who have speculated as to the ultimate objectives of what seems to be French militarism are now citing the possibility of the raising and training of large numbers of Negro troops in Africa. Some have gone so far as to believe that the nation which can gather to its purposes the support of the largest number of Negroes will by this success wield the balance of military power in Europe.

Just recently much attention has been paid by some branches of the press, including Mr. Garvey's Negro World, published in this city, to remarks said to have been made in behalf of the Negro by General Mangin, whose utterance was described as the "most authoritative of those who have taken up advocacy of the cause of the blacks, following the winning of the Goncourt literary prize by the Martinique writer, René Maran."

General Mangin's View

This report credited General Mangin as being the great champion of the Negro army theory, holding that only by training and arming her colonial subjects could France redress the balance of army power against a more populous Germany. General Mangin is said to have gone so far as to think that the "intellectual élite" among the Negroes, whom liberty has introduced to French culture, "possess the ability to excel in every domain of human activity"; that the white race "is only a stage in humanity, not the first nor probably the last"; "that there is no guarantee that it will not be outdistanced by the colored races in the future ages."

General Mangin is reported as having had good things to say of the Negro civilizations in Africa and then to have spoken of "the haughty manner of the United States toward the masses of Negroes within its territory." France, it appears from this report of General Mangin's views, has never been "a race of slave dealers"; doubtless a few, he says, were recruited "among our coastal population at the time of the great adventure, but our friends of Great Britain and the Low Countries were always our superiors in this sort of navigation."

Equality in France

Then General Mangin is quoted as saying:

"But the English do not admit, I do not say legally, but morally, the union of white and black. I believe we are the only nation in the world which treats the blacks as brothers, as inferior brothers, if, in default of sufficient moral or intellectual emancipation, they have not attained their social majority as equals when their rich primitive nature, brought to value by our teachings, is raised above the common level."

To any union of the two races, such as this report hints, it is understood that Mr. Garvey is opposed. He strongly favors a Negro nation, by, of and for the Negro; and in this he has proclaimed himself as opposed also to what he says are the views of such Negro leaders as Dr. DuBois and the other high figures of the Pan-African Congress as held in Paris. In fact, Mr. Garvey issued several statements opposing this congress. The Negro World for January 14 carries a full report of the Mangin interview.

It carries also an advertisement, besides two or three editorial and news appeals, for subscriptions to the Black Star Line, which was organized by Mr. Garvey three years ago for taking Negroes to Africa. This advertisement says that the line "represents your race's strivings to reach a place in the maritime world that will command respect," proclaiming to the world "that Ethiopia has stretched for her hand."

The charge against Mr. Garvey is based on the claim that there is no such steamship as the Phyllis Wheatley, which, it is alleged, has been advertised since last March as a unit of the line and due to sail to Liberia. Mr. Garvey is president of the line and is held in $2500 bail for a hearing next Thursday. This and previous troubles of the line his followers attribute to the activities of those opposed to his objectives and methods.

COLLEGE CHANCE FOR LABOR ASKED

Workers Desire Knowledge, Association of Professors Is Told —Right of Faculty Free Speech Is Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—"Clean up intercollegiate sports, especially in regard to enforcement of the one-year rule against freshmen participating in varsity contests," was the order embodied in a resolution unanimously adopted by more than 100 delegates to the eighth annual meeting of the Association of American Colleges here yesterday.

College pupils are falling off in their study of foreign languages, German showing the biggest drop. An eight-year survey of 18 institutions showed a decrease of 350 per cent in foreign language studies, according to F. C. Ferry, president of Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, who addressed the opening session.

Accompanying this movement is a slight general increase in the study of natural sciences and considerable increase in English, history and economics. Greek, Latin, mathematics and astronomy steadily decline, said Mr. Ferry.

Professors' Free Speech

More education and culture, not simply higher wages and shorter hours, is the basic want felt by the unsatisfied workingman in the United States, according to Spencer Miller, secretary of the Workers Education Bureau of America. Mr. Spencer said the current industrial unrest is the fact that America and its colleges and universities are not satisfying the aspirations of the workers. He asked the college presidents what they were going to do about it.

Free speech for college professors, though not an actuality, is a possibility that may be realized during the early coming generations of college students. This is the report of the first commission of the association to take up the question whether a faculty member has the right to say what he pleases concerning religious, political or sociological subjects in his classroom.

Extremists in education, whether radical or conservative, have no place in an undergraduate institution, the report stated, although it pleaded that the men who teach be allowed to speak what they feel to be the truth.

Charles N. Cole, dean of Oberlin College, was chairman of the commission, which was appointed a year ago after university faculties had been set into turmoil by the dismissal of professors for classroom statements that their respective colleges charged were heretical to established ideas.

Workers Want Education

"Are American colleges going to step with reaction?" asked Mr. Miller, of the Workers Education Bureau. "Or are they going to face the latent desire for culture in the workingman and provide for it by enabling the adult worker to go to college alongside the young men who are only there because their fathers have enough money to send them?

"Present ideas of teaching the worker consist only in giving them enough English to understand orders or teaching them how to do their job a little better. Their hunger for knowledge is left unsatisfied."

The Workers Education Bureau of America has established almost 50 Labor colleges in America in the six years of its existence, Mr. Miller said. He declared that in the next 10 years Labor colleges would be established in every important industrial center. The bureau is preparing a "workers' bookshelf," to consist of books on natural science and economic subjects in simple language and large type, each volume to cost not more than 50 cents.

CITIZENS PROTEST CUT IN LIBRARY BUDGET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Protest against the 40 per cent cut in the appropriation for the New York Public Library in the 1922 budget is made by various civic associations and individuals interested in the city's books. The library has no money to buy standard classics nor to replace them by new bindings, which means that the backbone of the collection is broken, according to Franklin F. Hopper, chief of the circulation department.

The library asked $150,000 for 1922 but the budget allows only $60,000, which reduction, according to Nelson Spencer, president of the City Club, is an outrageous thing. Library officials say that they are confronted with an ever-increasing demand for books, the cost of which has not decreased. Last year's appropriation was $100,000. Officials say that the library will live within the appropriation but next year will make strong efforts to obtain sufficient funds for its proper maintenance.

BILL PROPOSES CHARTER REPEAL

Measure Is Based on Report of the Rockefeller Foundation Citing "Ideals of Education for Children of Workers"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Repeal of the charter of the Rockefeller Foundation on the grounds of alleged misuse of funds to promote industrialization of public education is urged by the New York State Federation of Labor which is supporting a bill for that purpose introduced into the State Legislature by Senator John J. Boylan. This bill would dissolve the foundation and divorce it forever from power in state educational policies.

Senator Boylan, in introducing the bill, referred to the report of the committee on education of the State Federation of Labor, made at its fifty-eighth convention last summer in Rochester, which quotes Rockefeller Foundation ideals of education for children of working people and urges repeal of its charter. In that report, submitted by Peter J. Brady, chairman of the committee, Frederick T. Gates, when president of the Rockefeller General Education Board, is quoted as writing in their publication "Occasional Papers Number One":

Letter of Ideals

"In our dreams we have limitless resources, and the people yield themselves with perfect docility to our molding hand. The present education conventions fade from our minds, and unhampered by tradition we work our own good will upon a grateful and responsive rural folk. We shall not try to make these people or any of their children into philosophers or men of learning or of science. We have not to raise up from among them authors, editors, poets or men of letters. We shall not search for embryo great artists, painters, musicians, nor shall we cherish even the humble ambition to raise up from among them lawyers, doctors, preachers, politicians, statesmen, of whom we now have ample supply. The task that we set before ourselves is very simple and a very beautiful one, to train these people as we find them to a perfectly ideal life just where they are. . . . So we will organize our children into a little community and teach them to do in a perfect way the things their fathers and mothers are doing in an imperfect way, in the homes, in the shop, and on the farm."

The report appends to this a quotation from the remarks of the Federal Industrial Relation Committee appointed by former President Wilson: "The money with which Rockefeller Foundation was created and is maintained consists of the wages of workers in American industries. These wages are withheld by means of economic pressure, violation of law, cunning and disorder, practiced over a series of years by the founder and certain of his business associates."

People Awake to Menace

This announced intention of policy of the Foundation has never been denied, according to Mr. Brady, who characterized it, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, as a most un-American attempt to curtail and dictate the education of a large part of the people, to restrain them from enjoying the educational advantages which are their right in a free and independent democracy. The Federation, he said, had hearings on this same bill four years ago; now, he thinks, as a result of continued agitation, people in general are beginning to realize the menace to future generations of acquisition by the Rockefeller Foundation of control of education. He charges that one bad feature of the control being acquired is the subsidizing of colleges and universities by gifts of large sums of money to be applied to salaries of the faculties and to the upkeep of the institutions. That, he believes, puts such faculties into a condition of economic servility which prevents their teaching as prompted from within through fear of losing their incomes which depend on such subsidy.

"The Boylan bill," said Mr. Brady, "would take away the state charter from the Rockefeller Foundation, leaving it a private institution. At present it has a semi-official standing and the reports and statements which it issues are accepted as invested with official approval. The inference is plain that if the State thinks enough of the foundation to charter it, what it says has official standing.

"This committee, which is urgent that the Foundation's charter be repealed, recommends in its place state universities where every girl and boy may receive a university education, if desired, and, according to his circumstances, may pay a reasonable tuition for it or profit by wide and wise distribution of scholarships."

The report adds: "We urge trade unionists and working people generally to be on the alert and extremely careful of the Rockefeller and other selfish money interests that seek to secure control of the educational system."

ELECTRIC COMPANY'S ACCOUNT QUESTIONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Samuel Untermyer, counsel to the Lockwood Committee, has brought out testimony to indicate that the General Electric Company's financial statements for 1918, 1919 and 1920, show that while about $76,000,000 had been spent alone for new plants and improvements, making the total plant account about $187,000,000, the figure stood on the company's books on December 31, 1920, as $66,536,682.

Mr. Untermyer showed that 50 per cent of the $31,000,000 spent in 1920 for additional land, buildings, machinery and equipment had been written off plant account and added to reserve; he then asked Douglas Dewar, a certified public accountant employed by the company:

"So we have a plant that cost $187,000,000, written down to $66,000,000; has that anything to do with the excess profits tax or the income tax?"

Mr. Dewar said it undoubtedly affected the profits. "I should say it does," said Mr. Untermyer, "and it affects the income tax."

Mr. Untermyer has also indicated that the committee may take steps to force the company to break an alleged secret agreement controlling prices of incandescent bulks.

BUSINESS BASIS FOR 1922 FIRM

Federal Reserve Board's Latest Survey Notes Conditions Favoring Industrial Expansion—New Light on Unemployment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"The most encouraging feature of the business situation at the opening of the new year is the fact that a positive foundation apparently has been established upon which to build banking and business development during 1922," says the Federal Reserve Board in its monthly survey issued yesterday. The deflation which proved so disastrous during the first months of 1921 has settled into a relative stability of prices in the latter part of the year, indicating a temporarily fixed price level and greater certainty in business. The close of the year, it is said, found the portfolios of the Federal Reserve Banks at the lowest levels since 1918, while at the beginning of the year they had been near the peak of expansion.

The forecast for 1922 as given by the Federal Reserve Board is encouraging. "The policies to be pursued during the year," it is declared, "should be constructive in purpose rather than merely conservative and will probably show the results of this constructive quality in the form of proper enlargement of banking accommodation, greater ease and liberality in the money market, and better prospects of business and economic development. The investment outlook already shows this tendency in more ready response to the needs of industry for larger supplies of capital, in lower interest charges, and in more active undertaking of new enterprises."

Uneven Recovery

It is pointed out that the progress of business recovery has been very uneven among various industries, and this is given as an explanation of recent conflicting statements concerning the extent of unemployment. A marked discrepancy has been noted lately in employment surveys made by the standing committee of the conference on unemployment and the Department of Labor. It was explained by government officials closely in touch with the situation, yesterday, that the statistics collected by the Department of Labor covered the larger industries, which in many cases show a reduction of employment due to seasonal depression and do not take into account the large absorption of labor through small jobs which are unrecorded. As a result of the President's conference on unemployment, it was stated, there has been a concerted endeavor on the part of individuals to give work to unemployed men so that many who are listed as having been discharged from large industrial establishments have found work but have not been recorded as employed. The statistics of the Labor Department may thus be taken as indicating a trend rather than the general situation.

Agricultural Finance

It is admitted in the survey that the condition of agricultural finance is not satisfactory, notwithstanding general liquidation of Federal Reserve loans.

There is very general testimony to this effect, it is stated, and it is admitted to be obvious that even a steady reduction in the earning assets of the Federal Reserve banks, together with a pronounced fall in the loans and re-discount liabilities of both Federal Reserve banks and of member banks, is quite compatible with the existence of a considerable amount of unliquidated agricultural paper in the portfolios of the banks in the rural districts. Given the reduction in general business activity, such loans as have been liquidated or partially paid off have added to the fluid funds of the banking system, thereby building up reserves of lending power even at a time when it is admitted that many banks hold paper which represents so-called "frozen" credit.

THEATRICAL

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MANY CHANGES IN EASTERN MARKETS

Manufacturers and Exporters Urged to Keep Step With Progress in Far East—Market for Machinery Found Active

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"Unchanging East" is no longer an expression that can be applied to the Far East, declared Walter H. Rastall, chief of the industrial machinery division of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, speaking yesterday before the foreign trade committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. In the light of this, he urged the importance of manufacturers and exporters in general, and builders of industrial machinery in particular, keeping in touch with the economic and social progress of Asia.

The situation confronting the manufacturer of industrial machinery and machine tools, Mr. Rastall said, is unusual. Not the least perplexing problem is to establish a fair basis for foreign trade, and solution of this problem is complicated by the variation in export volume and market demands caused by the world war. It is unsafe to compare actual business today or to plan for the future on the basis of comparison with the peak business of 1917 and 1918 or with the position held by the United States directly before the war.

Changes in Market

From the point of view of the American manufacturer, Mr. Rastall declared, there are certain outstanding shifts in the best fields for effort in pushing industrial machinery. Europe no longer holds its pre-war position as the most important market. The adverse economic and financial conditions there are partly responsible, and this general situation is balanced by much better conditions and growing potential demands in the Asiatic countries. He asserted that the prospects are that the 1921 export figures will show that Asia took 25 per cent of the American exports of machinery.

China, British India and the Dutch East Indies are, in Mr. Rastall's opinion, particularly worthy of notice and endeavor. The effort of the Japanese to manufacture machinery, he said has developed the fact that they really cannot turn out a product that can compete with the product of the United States. Mr. Rastall added that there appears to be little likelihood of Germany's regaining its business in the Far East.

Instancing the changes in the Asiatic demand for machinery, Mr. Rastall pointed out that up to 1915 no country had an annual business of more than $3,000,000. The demand increased during the war, when the United States was able to take advantage of it, and there is every reason to anticipate that the demand will be sustained. There are strong indications, also, that the demands for machinery in South and Central America will maintain a position of proportionate importance and permanence of demand.

Packing of Shipments

Packing, Mr. Rastall said, is an important detail that American manufacturers and exporters must consider. In comparison with European packing, he said, American methods are good, but neither give due consideration to the exigencies of methods of transport in Asia by coolies, mules, bullock carts and inadequate railroads. Stevedores on most of the trade routes of the world are more careless in handling freight than ever before, and pilferage has become a serious problem. In short, Mr. Rastall declared, shipments should be packed so that they will withstand all ordinary conditions, and it is useless to expect freight handlers in Asia to read or respect such warnings as "This side up" and "Handle with care."

In conclusion Mr. Rastall urged the need of investigating the men and firms engaged as agents. He declared for a well-handled mailing list in preference to other advertising mediums, and urged manufacturers to keep step with the changing and progressing East.

TARIFF ADJUSTMENTS URGED

BURLINGTON, Vermont — Resolutions favoring "such tariff adjustments as will tend to equalize the cost of farm produce in this and competing countries" and adjustment of taxation in the direction of distribution rather than concentration of wealth, were adopted yesterday by the Vermont Dairymen's Association and the Vermont sugar makers' organization. Enactment by Congress of several pieces of legislation designed to aid agriculture was approved.

NEW YORK EVENING POST CHANGES HANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The New York Evening Post announced yesterday that Thomas W. Lamont's stock interests in that paper had been acquired by a group of 34 men. The paper will remain independent and liberal and the present management will continue under Edwin F. Gay, who is among the 34.

Mr. Lamont said in his statement: "My original purchase of the stock three years ago was largely in response to the hope expressed by many friends of the paper that it should be enabled, as an entirely independent publication, to continue to render a useful service to this community. From the start, however, it has proved impossible for me, owing to increasing pressure of other duties, to take any share in the management of the property, and therefore I welcome the acquisition of my stock by Mr. Gay and his associates, many of them my warm personal friends, who are aware that, in their continuance of the Evening Post traditions, they can count upon my continued and hearty good will."

The purchasers are:

Charles C. Burlingham, James Byrne, Norman H. Davis, Henry S. Dennison, Cleveland H. Dodge, Marshall Field, Edwin F. Gay, Maitland F. Griggs, August Heckscher, George H. Howard, Henry James, Sam A. Lewisohn, George O. May, Van S. Merle-Smith, Gerrish H. Milliken, William Church Osborn, Robert P. Perkins, Frank L. Polk, Harold I. Pratt, John T. Pratt, Roland L. Redmond, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Joseph H. Schaffner, Donald Scott, Finley J. Shepard, Joseph E. Sterrett, Harold Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Willard Straight, Samuel Thorne Jr., Martin Vogel, Paul M. Warburg, George W. Wickersham, Clarence M. Wooley, Owen D. Young.

INQUIRY PROPOSED INTO GARMENT STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and John J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, have notified both sides in the garment strike that they will name an impartial commission to investigate and report on conditions in the cloak, suit and skirt industry here.

They propose that, since the strike's basis is controversial, work be resumed under conditions prevailing before the strike, and they say the commission's findings will be the basis of negotiations toward lasting peace in the industry.

The strikers reply that the State Supreme Court's permanent injunction preventing the employers from breaking their agreement with the union proves that the strike's basis is not controversial. The union would be glad to aid an investigation when the strike is over; they concur in the recommendation to resume under conditions prevailing before the strike, but in view of the injunction insist that resumption be unconditional and that the agreement be enforced until it expires on June 1.

Louis Lustig said that the employers were ready to accept the proposal from Washington if they could still retain their right to appeal from the decision of Justice Wagner in the matter of the injunction.

CHICAGO OPERA IS PUT ON NEW BASIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Grand Opera for Chicago for another year at least has been assured by the formation of a new corporation, the Civic Opera Association. The old association will be dissolved May 1. A deficit for the present season estimated at $800,000 will be taken care of, it is said, by prominent sponsors. The new association will retain Mary Garden as directress and take over the physical properties of the expiring organization.

Business and civic leaders are to be organized next week by Samuel Insull, president of the newly formed opera company, for an effort to enroll 500 guarantors at $1000 a year for five years. A new budget submitted by Miss Garden and C. A. Shaw, who has been made manager, has given assurance that economies will be effected to avoid big deficits in the future.

One of the chief causes of the deficit of the present season, it is said, has been the engagement of a greater number of European "stars" than could be used. Many famous members of the company have had opportunities for very few appearances because of this condition. Losses are said to have mounted at the rate of $50,000 a week, although attendance has been larger than ever before in the history of the company.

The new board of directors named Charles G. Dawes and Richard T. Crane Jr., vice-presidents; Charles L. Hutchinson, treasurer, and Stanley Field, secretary.

ALEXANDER HOWAT CALLS MINE STRIKE OFF

PITTSBURG, Kansas — Striking coal miners of the Kansas field were ordered back to work in an order issued Thursday by Alexander M. Howat, their imprisoned leader. He declared in a lengthy document that the purpose of the strike has been accomplished, in that it has been shown that the Kansas Industrial Court law has failed in its purpose of doing away with strikes and industrial turbulence.

There are no stipulations in the order other than that the men are to be given back their original jobs.

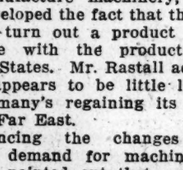
The order is signed by Howat, and by August Dorchy, deposed vice-president of the district.

"We are not surrendering to John L. Lewis, the Industrial Court, or the operators," Howat and Dorchy declared, asserting their decision to advise the men to return to work "in consideration for the men themselves and their wives and children, who suffered with them in one of the greatest fights that has ever been made by any set of men in this country."

The strike took effect September 30, when Howat and Dorchy began serving sentences of six months in the Cherokee County jail for violation of the Industrial Court Law in ordering a strike at a mine of the Mackie Fuel Company near Cherokee.

GOVERNMENT TO SELL MILLION PAIRS SHOES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Bids on more than 1,000,000 pairs of trench and field shoes stored in 40 depots in the New York, Chicago and Atlanta areas were asked yesterday by the quartermaster-general of the army. Opportunity is offered for prospective buyers to bids on as low as six pairs of shoes, it was announced, or bids will be taken for 10,000 pairs or multiples thereof.



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STATE GOVERNMENT PLAN RECOMMENDED

Program of Massachusetts Commission Includes Governor's Cabinet and Seeks Efficiency Through Coordination

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—In recommending reorganization in the administration of the affairs of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and creation of a Governor's Cabinet of the heads of nine major departments, the special commission on state administration and expenditures, in its report to the Legislature, presents the results of investigation into the question of highest economy and efficiency in government. Not the least important among the fundamentals of general application to governmental methods enunciated by the commission is "the tendency of each department to magnify its own problems and importance, continually to expand its activities, and to work for and expend as large appropriations as it can obtain in competition with other departments."

The first task assigned to the commission in the legislative resolve creating it was to determine whether the provisions of a constitutional amendment of 1919, reorganizing the administrative and executive departments, have been fulfilled. This amendment aimed at the consolidation of more than 100 different boards, commissions, departments and other agencies into not more than 120 departments.

Presuming, the commission says, that it was "the intent of the constitutional convention, which drafted the amendment in question, that when an activity was placed within a department it should become an integral part of an administrative unit having a responsible head and function under his direction, it was found that the intent was carried out in some cases in spirit but not in fact." The instance of the Department of Banking and Insurance is cited, under which there are three divisions devoted to banks and loan agencies, insurance, and savings bank life insurance. The three divisions function separately, with their respective chiefs responsible to no department head. Other instances of lack of the complete coordination sought by the amendment were found.

Assigning a reason for this lack of cooperation, the commission lays it to the fact that the appointment of the subordinate officials was left to the various boards. It is pointed out that "it is generally acknowledged that maximum administrative efficiency can be obtained only through direct responsibility of all officials and employees to their immediate superiors, and that authority over subordinates is effective largely through power of appointment and removal. Extension of this authority to department heads is, therefore, held to be advisable.

As a second part of its first task the commission was asked to determine, what, if any, administrative changes should be made to promote efficiency and prevent waste and duplication of effort and unnecessary expense. The commission reports finding numerous instances of duplication. Two state departments deal with construction and maintenance of highways and bridges; four different departments function with respect to forestry; five different agencies are concerned with police functions; engineering in connection with construction work falls under the scope of at least three departments and in three separate divisions of one of these departments. Other duplication and overlapping was found, including statistical work.

"The Commonwealth," the commission continues, turning to changes advisable, "has indorsed the policy of administrative responsibility vested in the Governor and, through him, in department heads, who, with few exceptions, are appointed and may be removed by him subject to approval of the council. Real responsibility of this kind requires that the Governor should have immediately responsible to him only such number of department heads as will permit the necessary intimate contact. In the most successfully conducted private businesses the number of subordinates immediately responsible to the executive is rarely much greater than the minimum of seven, suggested by the constitutional convention committee."

Concentration Urged

The report asserts that such concentration may be impracticable at present but should be considered for action in the immediate future. It takes cognisance of the objection "to concentration of authority and responsibility in the hands of single government officials whose compensation is usually less than that obtainable from private employment, thus making equal ability available, if at all, only through personal sacrifice." Admitting this risk, however, the commission adds that executives exercise care in selection of subordinates, and that the recommendations with respect to salaries, methods of appointment and tenure of office made in the report minimize such risk.

It is, therefore, proposed to reorganize the existing 20 administrative and 10 executive departments into 15 administrative and four executive. Nine of the former would be accorded broad and comprehensive functions. The heads of these nine departments, the commission recommends, would, then, sit as a Governor's Cabinet, the chief executive acting as chairman and the commissioner in charge of the proposed new Department of Administration and Finance as vice-chairman.

The commission explains that the Cabinet is designed to eliminate competition for appropriation and activity among the departments in the interest of efficiency, economy and effectiveness of the governmental entirety. The Governor would be brought into closer contact with administrative problems, and the department heads would be provided more intimate knowledge of the questions confronting other department chiefs. It would also be the duty of the Cabinet to carry on the endeavor of the special commission in the direction of economy and efficiency.

Adoption of definite nomenclature for the various groupings of offices is suggested. This follows the federal systems of the departments, bureaux within departments, divisions within bureaux, sub-divisions within divisions. In addition the commission makes very definite proposals with regard to the appointment, tenure and service of commissioners, associate commissioners, and other officers, leaving no doubt as to the seat of responsibility and extent of function.

ART

League of New York Artists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The need of a suitable exhibition gallery for artists in this city is being stressed by the League of New York Artists, Inc., which is urging the erection of a great building with an adequate gallery and auditorium to serve as a market place for all the arts. Meantime the league, which exists to promote the welfare of artists, has opened a cooperative store, in the building of the National Arts Club, where its members may buy artists' materials at prices as near those of the manufacturers as possible.

The objects of the league, as set forth in the constitution, are "to further American art and its relation to national life; to promote the work of contemporary American artists, by establishing better conditions for sales, better prices in the purchase of materials, better goods, reliable information on all subjects pertaining to their work; and give legal protection to its members, that through this society, we may thereby be better enabled to work as an artist and receive our just due and consideration in the general affairs of the world to the end that a closer cooperation may result between art dealer, patron and public, in the development and fostering of American national art."

Not only has the cooperative store been opened—incidentally it is being well patronized—but a code of ethics has been formulated for the guidance of artists in general just as members of other professions have their own codes of ethics. For instance, one feature is that artists will decline to accept commissions without a retainer before beginning the work.

The league has engaged counsel to help secure protection of their work for artists. This protection will include protests to museum directors, dealers and handlers of works of art against maltreatment of such works, damage to paintings and to frames, which are a costly item of expense to the artists, breakage or disfigurement of sculpture and other annoyances. It has also established a technical bureau of which George Bellows is the head, which will employ a chemist to investigate paints and other supplies in order to determine accurately their contents. A publication soon to be launched by the league will print reports of this bureau.

This league, of which Howard Giles is chairman, is confident that American art is today reaching forth into an epoch which may be better than any yet in the world's history. Aside from the active members which include painters and sculptors, there will be an associate membership composed of art patrons and art lovers. President and Mrs. Harding have become active associate members, according to Julian Bowes, managing secretary, who says that artists are hoping that when there is a secretary of education in the Cabinet there will also be an undersecretary of art. He added, talking with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, that American artists were hoping for the passage of a law, similar to one in effect in France and Belgium, assuring to an artist or his heirs a certain percentage on every sale of his work. The league, Mr. Bowes said, will work for the enactment of such legislation.

COMMISSION REDUCES CHICAGO GAS RATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—An order cutting the gas rates in this city to $1 a thousand feet was agreed on by the Illinois Commerce Commission here yesterday, it was announced. The rate determined upon is only temporary, it was said, and the matter will be taken up again as soon as the commission finds conditions warrant a further cut. The present rate is $1.15. The new schedule is to be effective on February 1.

F. L. Smith, chairman of the commission, said the new schedule would be as follows: first 400 cubic feet or less in month, 60 cents; next 9600 cubic feet in month, $1 per thousand; next 40,000 per month, 95 cents; above 50,000 per month, 90 cents. No means for putting into effect a minimum monthly charge of less than 60 cents was found, said Chairman Smith, although the commission discussed the problem at length. The intermediary wholesale rate for amounts of gas used between 10,000 and 50,000 in a month was included at his recommendation, he declared, to permit the development of new industrial business, which will eventually aid in the reduction of domestic gas rates.

FARM CONFERENCE PLANS OUTLINED

Secretary of Agriculture Says Outlook Is Hopeful for Finding Ways to Relieve Industry as Well as to Direct Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—It is expected that there will be about 300 names on the completed list of acceptances for the agricultural conference which will convene on January 23, Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, announced yesterday. The conference will continue at least a week, or until the two-fold purpose has been carried out by the drawing of a permanent agricultural program to prevent any recurrence of the present crisis, and the adoption of emergency measures which may form the basis of the legislative program for agriculture. The working plans as at present arranged are somewhat similar to those of the President's conference on unemployment.

The general outlines of the program to be carried out were announced by Secretary Wallace yesterday. The opening address will be made by President Harding. The first day will be devoted to general presentation of the agricultural situation by representatives from the various sections of the country, in order that, as Secretary Wallace put it, "we may know just where we stand and realize the gravity of the situation." The morning of each day will be given to addresses on various phases of the program, and the remainder of the day will be taken up by committee meetings. One day has been set aside for a report of the European agricultural situation and its relation to the emergency in this country and to general conditions here.

In the drawing up of a future agricultural policy, Secretary Wallace said, there will be taken into consideration such problems as the food supply for an increasing population, intelligent utilization of land, the development of a forest policy, and the importance of agricultural research. Under the emergency program will be considered transportation, cooperative marketing and credit facilities, improvement of which is asserted to be the necessary foundation for any immediate relief to the farmer.

Good results from the conference are confidently looked for by government officials in touch with the general economic situation. As stated by a high official recently, it will be valuable in putting emphatically before the general public the facts of the agricultural situation, so that legislative action for relief will be more strongly supported by public opinion. Another result which, it was pointed out, may be expected to come out of the conference, is some definite plan by which the farmer may secure easier credit for his needs. Present agricultural credit facilities are designed to meet the needs of those who deal with commodities after they leave the hand of the producer, according to government experts, but afford no relief to the farmer who is unable to finance his crop while it is being grown. Some plan will probably be worked out by the conference for granting credit for the sowing of crops, as well as for their marketing.

Dissatisfaction with the conferees who have been asked to attend has been expressed by organized Labor in some quarters. Objection is made that there are too many "conservative" political leaders of farm organizations and representatives of the packers and big business organizations, and too few representatives of the actual farmers and of Labor.

Farmers Hopeful

Belief of National Body that Administration Will Meet Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Features of an agricultural legislative program to be outlined at the agricultural conference called by President Harding to meet in Washington on January 23, were announced here yesterday at the headquarters of the American Farm Bureau Federation. This organization, with a membership of more than 1,250,000, as well as other national farm associations, was invited to send representatives to the conference.

Due to the strength of the agricultural bloc in the Senate, and personal assurances by officials high in the Administration, farm leaders here are confident that the Harding Administration has decided to give organized agriculture everything it asks for.

The Administration, it is understood, will put through the program evolved by the agricultural conference speedily and decisively, so that the Republican Party can show the farmers of the nation, in an unmistakable way, that it has done something for them. By this means, it is said, the party hopes to hold its dominating position over the Democratic Party at the next congressional elections.

Forceful insistence upon the early enactment of laws clearly defining the rights of farmers to market their products cooperatively is emphasized as the outstanding proposal of the farm bureaux, it was said. It will also be urged that all appointments on federal boards and committees be made with a view to protecting the interests of agriculture no less than the interests of others.

Bloc Plan Favored

For the relief of the financial difficulties of the farmers, the Farm Bureau will present the general plan it has been urging through the Senate agricultural bloc and before the joint agricultural inquiry commission for the past few months. This plan includes long-time credits, commodity financing based upon warehouse receipts, personal rural credits secured by proper insurance features, and the creation of machinery that will allow cooperative systems to obtain money directly.

For transportation relief, the bureau will present the following policy:

1. Immediate reductions in freight rates.
2. All savings in operating costs to be at once reflected in further rate reductions until entire increase of August 20, 1920, is wiped out.
3. Repeal or amendment of the Esch-Cummins Law so as to abrogate the guarantee clause, restore to the states jurisdiction in intrastate rates, vitalize the Railroad Labor Board and coordinate wage-making powers with the rate-making power of the Interstate Commerce Commission.
4. Repeal or amendment of the Adamson Law, to nullify the national agreements.
5. Development of the Muscle Shoals nitrate waterpower project is expected to be urged as a measure essential to the prevention of soil resources, as well as necessary to the full development of industrial and transportation facilities.

Atlanta Resolution Indorsed

On the question of foreign finance, the federation is to bring the full force of a resolution adopted at Atlanta, Georgia, in which Congress is urged to enact without delay the export grain feature of the so-called Farmers Relief Bill, empowering the War Finance Corporation to make advances to foreign purchasers of surplus agricultural products.

The Farm Bureau insists that the present effectiveness of the service of the Department of Agriculture must be expanded, not lessened. This contemplates the extension of statistical work and the sending of agricultural attaches to foreign countries. The state farm bureau presidents will be particularly active in urging the development of farm-to-market roads.

Condemnation of "Pittsburgh plus," as adding a fictitious freight rate to the price of steel; the necessity for the enactment of truth-in-fabric legislation; the need for a law preventing the manufacture and sale of filled milk; the adoption of uniform and standard grades of agricultural products, and similar proposals aimed at the immediate relief of American agriculture, are other points to be stressed.

WAR STIMULATED TRADE WITH EAST

Survey of Trade of China, Japan and the Indies by Commerce Department Shows Increase in Amount Since Pre-War Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Far Eastern countries were in many cases benefited economically by the war, in that they subsequently received higher prices for their food products and raw materials. This statement is made by the Department of Commerce in a survey of United States trade in the Far East published yesterday. It is pointed out that trade for the past year with the countries of China, Japan, British India, the Philippines and the Dutch East Indies, although it shows a decrease from the 1920 figures, increased considerably over the pre-war figures for 1913. There was a general depression in the exports and imports of all countries in 1921 as compared with 1920, according to the survey, which accounts for the decrease in Far Eastern trade in the past year, but it is regarded as encouraging that the volume as well as the value of trade showed a marked increase over 1913.

The greatest amount of American trade with the Far East is with Japan. The statistics published by the Department of Commerce show that in 1921 the United States exported to Japan $220,000,000 worth of goods, a sharp decline from the 1920 figures of $377,941,926. The 1921 exports, however, show a great improvement over the $62,499,819 in 1913.

"The attempt of the Japanese Government and financial interests to bolster up business, when the consequent liquidation began after the war, has checked commerce," it is stated. "Our imports from Japan dropped from $414,579,241 in 1920 to $230,000,000 in 1921, due largely to a decrease in our raw silk imports. In 1913 our imports were only $98,935,957. Japanese currency being on a gold basis, their money value was not affected by the drop in the price of silver and, although the Japanese are having to meet sharp competition, intelligent means are being employed to maintain industry under changed conditions."

A considerable drop in trade with the Philippines was noted. "Our exports reached $99,829,994 in 1920, but dropped to $46,000,000 the past year. This figure compares very favorably with $27,904,727 for 1913.

"In 1921," according to the Commerce Department, "we imported from the Philippines goods to the value of $50,000,000; in 1920 $112,951,409, and in 1913, $17,913,173. The decreased demand for hemp, tobacco, sugar and other Philippine raw materials is responsible for the discrepancy between the figures for 1920 and 1921. Improving conditions in the islands in respect to the standard of living and education should insure us a good market there if it is intelligently handled."

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PLAN OF WOMEN'S PARTY IS OPPOSED

Samuel Gompers Indorses Protest of Women's Trade Unions to Strict Equality Amendment —Fears Damaging Effect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The women's trade unions have already made known their opposition to the plan of the National Women's Party to press for an amendment to the Constitution which would relieve women everywhere immediately of all legal inequalities, pointing out that this would involve litigation which might deprive them of rights already gained in many places.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has made the following statement, indicating that organized labor will solidly oppose the plan:

"I am informed that further steps are to be taken within a day or two to further the proposal already advanced by the National Women's Party for a blanket constitutional amendment, the purpose of which is to remove women entirely from the sphere of legal inequality.

"While the purpose of the amendment is praiseworthy, the actual effect would be so damaging that it is my earnest hope that the amendment will not be offered in Congress, and if offered, will not be adopted and ratified.

"I am aware of the fact that a large number of lawyers have been consulted, and it is well known that their opinions have been conflicting.

"The difference of opinion is over the question of whether the proposed blanket amendment would result in the destruction of standards and safeguards now established in the law of the states for the protection of women in industry. Regardless of the opinion of some lawyers who say these laws would not be endangered, I assure the women of the country that those laws would be not only endangered, but would be destroyed. Numerous lawyers of equal standing and expedience hold with us.

"Lawyers who say the courts would not sustain attacks on these protecting laws may to some extent know the courts, but they do not know employers. I think I know something about courts, and I do know the tactics of employers.

"If such a blanket amendment, placing women on the absolute equality with men, were to be adopted and ratified, the employers of the country would not attack the various state laws in the courts. They would proceed at once to operate under the amendment. That is where lawyers misjudge the employers. Employers would not go into court. They would remain in their shops and factories, put strict equality of hours and working conditions into effect, and then, if the workers were able, they might go into court to try to compel the employers to restore the safeguards of the state laws protecting women.

"Eventually, after many years, these cases would get to the Supreme Court, if the workers were able to go that far, but meanwhile, the beneficent, hard-won laws would be destroyed under the blanket 'strictly-equality amendment proposed by the National Women's Party.

"I hope that the women of that party will not proceed on a course which is bound to have as its first effect the destruction of standards established for working women which the working women are unable to maintain through economic strength."

ONTARIO'S ELECTRIC RAILWAY PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario — E. C. Drury, the Premier, is now having a difficult time over the question of hydro-electric radial railways in Ontario. The government some time ago, after reading the report of the Sutherland Commission announced that it would not gurantee the bonds for any of the proposed radial railway lines. On January 2, despite the known attitude of the Ontario Cabinet, many of the Ontario municipalities again took a vote of the people to ascertain whether or not they wanted to proceed with such undertakings. A favorable vote was recorded in nearly every place, although the majorities were by no means as great as on previous occasions.

Municipalities which have spoken in favor of the radials are determined to go ahead no matter what the attitude of the government may be. They propose to finance the undertaking themselves, without the government guarantee of the bonds. So far so good, but it is pointed out that the Ontario Legislature will need to validate the action of the municipalities. The forthcoming session of the Ontario Legislature will be an interesting one for all supporters of public ownership schemes.

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MUSIC

Boston Symphony Orchestra

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — For its eleventh program of the season the Boston Symphony Orchestra played the following compositions Friday afternoon: Brahms, Variation on a Theme by Hadyn, op. 56a; Schönberg, "Radiant Night," sextet for strings, op. 4, arranged for string orchestra; Bruch, Fantasia on Scottish Airs, for violin and orchestra, op. 46, (Paul Kochanski, soloist); Ravel, "La Valse," choregraphic poem, (first time in Boston).

Interest was highest, in this program, in the appearance of Paul Kochanski as soloist in the Bruch fantasia. The violinist proved himself a thorough musician. A player who is first of all a showy technician could scarcely justify his engagement for this rather unsatisfactory composition. Only an expressive artist, one who brought a sensitive temperament and poetic feeling as well as a perfected style to this music, could keep one from forgetting how un-Scottish it all was. Mr. Kochanski has depth of feeling as well as volatility of mood, and the result was solidly satisfactory. He was thrice recalled and the men of the orchestra frankly admired his musicianship.

While the Schönberg "Radiant Night," seemed overlong, it made a decidedly good impression, thanks to the inherent freshness of the treatment of the trite nocturne idea. Happily there was nothing in the composition to make one question the use of the radiant in the title; for though there was much that was veiled in feeling, there was not one baleful note, whereas some who have attempted the nocturne have resorted in spots to claptrap "mystical" effects. One had a feeling of honest art; even in long dissonant passages there was consistency of form, continuity of thought. At the end Mr. Monteux was called back again and again, and bade his men to rise to share the thanks of the audience for their spirited performance of a difficult number well-prepared.

The Brahms variations gave pleasure, as always, when well done, and there was much interest as well as amusement in Ravel's choregraphic poem, "La Valse," which has recently been described at length in the music correspondence of this paper from Paris, London and Philadelphia.

Wanamaker's
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At the revival of Lalo's opera, *Roi d'Ys*, at the Metropolitan last week, two Victor artists sang prominent parts—Frances Alda and Beniamino Gigli.

This fact is interesting because it suggests the happy possibilities of the Victrola in your own home.

Perhaps, you thought of it; or, perhaps you have not.

But if you are hesitating on account of the price of the instrument, please understand that genuine Victrolas may be had at many prices between $25 and $1,250.

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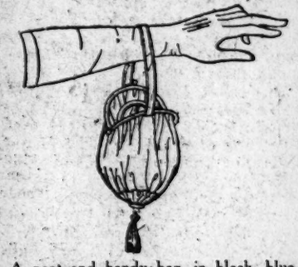
Cross Hand Bag



A neat and handy bag, in black, blue or brown silk, and red morocco leather, attractive silk linings, attached mirror. Soft handle. Bag 4½ inches deep $5.50

Cross Bill Fold

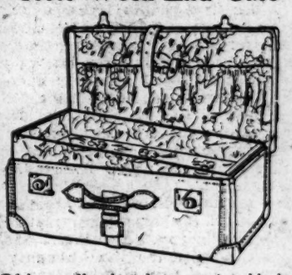
This convenient bill fold holds bills in secret compartment at back, and cards, stamps, etc., in the various pockets shown in the front of case. Folds flat, and is a most satisfactory case $2.50

Cross Conveniences

Travelling checker set, at left. Fitted with a set of checkers and a rubberized checker pad. All fitting into a "roll-up" leather case, as shown above. Of French art morocco leather, silk lining. Unusual value $4.50

A handy travelling bottle is shown at right, of crystal with a removable metal cup. Glazed morocco leather case, pastel shades $7.50

Cross Week-End Case



Of heavy fibre board construction, black enamel duck covering, tan or black leather corners and bindings; flowered fabric lining; two strong brass locks; strap around case. Has removable tray and clothing tie tapes. 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch. A capacious case.
$30, $31, $32, $33

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An attractive end table, decorated wood, parchment finish, with colored bands and flowers. Size: 28x14x25 inches high. Unfitted $33.50

A pair of book-ends, at right. Polychrome finish metal. Designed with "Scribe" sitting in front of a book-case $11.00

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FLOW OF GERMAN GOODS OVERSEAS

Quantities of Commodities Are Being Sent to Britain and Elsewhere as Part of the Reparations Payment Scheme

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—Now that the indemnity payments have begun to flow into the various allied countries a question of a paradoxical nature has been raised. It may be put briefly in the following manner. Germany is sending quantities of commodities of various kinds into Great Britain and other countries. These goods are accepted without any return being made either in cash or kind. That is, they constitute free gifts to the country receiving them. As such they might, at first sight, be looked upon as of great benefit to the recipient nation: the country to which they are consigned would naturally be considered wealthier by an amount equal to the value of the incoming goods. In short, the indemnity goods ought to be welcomed and received with words of thanksgiving.

But what has actually happened? The admission of these goods to Great Britain has been met with expressions of strong disapproval. The manufacturers of similar goods complain of unfair competition; the workers in the trade affected find themselves thrown out of employment. This in turn produces a lessened demand for the products of other trades, and thus the depression spreads. Such political and financial authorities as Winston Churchill and Reginald McKenna have pointed out these unexpected effects, and in a recent memorandum on the subject the Federation of British Industries has lent its weighty support to the same view.

In the report of the special committee on German reparations which the federation set up, the opinion is expressed that "the exaction of these reparations cannot fail to dislocate seriously the industries of Great Britain, unless special measures are taken to direct the form of payment." Further it is pointed out that dangers are threatened "not only of periodic financial dissociation of a serious character throughout the world, but also of the serious dislocation of the commercial and industrial organization in allied countries by the indiscriminate competition of German goods exported under pressure at artificially low prices."

The Socialist Viewpoint

Naturally enough the opportunity has been taken by Socialist thinkers to make the point that such a result indicates a fault or fallacy in the present social system. They use the analogy of the family. They argue that the head of a household dependent upon his efforts for the feeding, clothing, and housing of his family would not repulse the offer of a supply of food, clothing, and furniture for the requirements of the family group for which he was responsible. He would not deem the gift of such things an injury to himself and his dependents. Why, therefore, looking upon the nation as a union of 9,000,000 families, should the free gift of German commodities be considered detrimental? If the nation, they ask, is merely a family "writ large," why does not the influx of wealth increase the average level of affluence throughout the nation?

Needless to say they proceed to answer their own question and in a fairly obvious manner. The reason for the paradox, they assert, is that the idea of the nation being a family is not applied in the present social structure. Being opposed to individualism, they naturally lay the blame at the door of the capitalist system. The good of one, they assert, is not necessarily, as things are, the good of all: it is quite possible for individuals to become rich and the rest of the nation to remain poor. They say that the separation of the individual interest of each person from that of his neighbor renders it possible for one to be able to satisfy his wants without at the same time helping to attain a similar end in the case of others.

Immediate Pressing Difficulties

However this may be, it is undoubtedly true that even if public opinion were favorable, which it is not, any radical change such as Socialism requires could not be achieved in time to make any difference to the operations now proceeding under the reparation agreements. And it is immediate difficulties that are pressing. What is happening is that innocent and worthy industrious folk are suffering in several countries, notably in Great Britain, because of the imposition of these penalties upon Germany. Consider one example only, that of the coal miner. Figures were recently published showing that owing to the import of German reparation coal into France, Belgium and Italy, the export of British coal to those countries is now only one-ninth part of what it was in 1913. Is it a matter for surprise that the miners (and the mine-owners) are asking why they should be penalised in the way of unemployment and loss of trade for having helped to win the war?

Several measures have been suggested for overcoming the difficulty of exacting the indemnities, and at the same time conserving the interests of the various trades in the allied countries. Those put forward in the report of the Federation of British Industries referred to above, namely, the restoration of railways in Central Europe, and the construction of works in the undeveloped parts of the world, have received ample notice. Among other proposals that of canceling the indemnities altogether does not meet with popular approval.

Whatever plan may ultimately be adopted, it is evident that given large views and bold schemes much good may be distilled from the indemnity payments. The signs, however, point to such schemes being shortly formulated as the result of the joint action of economists and trades.

TARIFF PROVISIONS IN NEW ZEALAND

Increased Duties on "Luxury" Articles and Preference to British Goods Provided For

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—The new customs tariff came into operation by resolution of the House of Representatives on November 4, 1921, but it could not take its final form until approved by the House in detail and embodied in a Tariff Act. The Prime Minister stated that he expected to get the act on to the statute book before the end of the year. Traders who are doing business with New Zealand have been taking it for granted that amendments in the draft tariff will be in the direction of increasing the duties on manufactured articles.

The features of the new tariff include increased duties on articles that may be regarded as luxuries, an enlarged measure of preference to British goods (goods produced within the British Empire) and the introduction of an intermediate tariff, which will apply to foreign countries entering into reciprocal relations with New Zealand. Some additional protection is given to New Zealand manufacturers, but the increases under this heading are smaller than the local industrialists had expected. The government has recognized that most of the wealth of the Dominion is produced direct from the land and it is not prepared to increase the prices of the plant and supplies that are used by the farmers. The preference extended to goods produced within the Empire is not unconditional. Special duties may be imposed on goods coming from a state that has erected tariff barriers against New Zealand.

Preferential Duties Effective

Preferential duties have been imposed or have been increased on sugar, molasses, salt, cotton piece-goods, sewing cottons, bottles and jars, glass roofing materials, kinematograph films, metals in bars and sheets, insulated cables and wires, electric insulating material, sewing and knitting machines, typewriters, machine and hand tools, shop chandlery, nails and many other articles.

Articles formerly dutiable that have been added to the free list include manufacurers' drugs and chemicals, gas and oil engines exceeding 100 B. H. P., practically all machinery peculiar to use in any industry, electric machinery and appliances except lamps and heating and cooking appliances (from June 1, 1922), all inorganic chemical salts, and many semi-manufactured articles used in manufacture.

A special duty varying from 2½ per cent to 25 per cent is leviable upon goods from countries having depreciated currencies when the goods concerned compete with New Zealand industries or are subject to a preferential surtax in favor of British Dominions.

Composition of Schedule

The tariff schedules contain (1) the British preferential tariff, (2) the intermediate tariff, and (3) the general tariff. The preferential tariff applies to all British countries (subject to modification), the intermediate tariff to countries that have reciprocal arrangements with New Zealand, and the general tariff to foreign countries that have not been brought under the immediate tariff. Some of the items are shown below, the old rates, preferential and general, being shown in parentheses:

Glass, window and plate: free, 10 per cent, 20 per cent, (free, free).

Cinematograph films: free, ½d. per foot, 1d. per foot, (free, free).

Textile piece goods: 20 per cent, 30 per cent. 35 per cent, (10 per cent, 20 per cent).

Typewriters: free, 10 per cent, 10 per cent, (free, free).

Brass, copper, tin, zinc, sheet and plate: free, 10 per cent, 10 per cent, (free, free).

Motor vehicles: 15 per cent, 25 per cent, 25 per cent, (10 per cent, 20 per cent).

Rubber tires: 15 per cent, 25 per cent, 25 per cent, (free, free).

Salt: free, 10 per cent, 15 per cent, (free, free).

Kerosene and motor fuel, per gallon: 1½d., 1½d., 1½d., (free, free).

A primage duty of 1 per cent has to be added in all cases.

INDIANA TEACHERS SHOW INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—The license division of the State Department of Public Instruction issued approximately 12,000 licenses to school teachers during 1921. This number represents a large increase over the number issued the previous year and shows that more teachers are taking up work in the rural schools. The department received 23,086 manuscripts from teachers and pupils showing eligibility to teach school in any part of the State. These figures do not include licenses issued by county school superintendents.

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Unusual financial conditions in the silk market this Autumn enabled us to make some very large and especially advantageous cash purchases from some of the oldest and best known silk manufacturers, whose names are a household word, which we offer together with all odds and ends, discontinued lines and short lengths at such remarkable values that will insure immediate clearance, and make many new friends through our three great Specialty Silk Stores which your loyalty has helped to build up for us in three large cities.

5TH FLOOR — SILKS — 5TH FLOOR

Silk Remnants Past Season's accumulation of double width remnants. Lengths from one yard to five yards, usual retail price $1.65 to $4.75 a yard. All at ..... 95c yard
Quantities limited to each customer. No mail orders on remnants.

36-Inch Imported White Washable Habutai Silks, Former prices, yard, $.85, $1.00, $1.15, $1.50, $2.00
Prices, yard..$.58, $.68, $.85, $1.00, $1.38

36-Inch Black Oriental Waterproof India Silks. Former prices, yard, $.95, $1.25, $1.65, $2.00, $2.50
Prices.....$.68, $.85, $1.15, $1.38, $1.85

36-Inch Washable Satin in Ivory and Pink. Former prices, yard.....$1.65, $2.00
January Clearance Sale Prices..$1.15, $1.55

40-Inch Heavy Washable Satin in Ivory and Pink. Rich, heavy quality. Launders perfectly. Former price, yard, $2.65. January Clearance Sale Price, yard.....$2.15

33-Inch Genuine Imported Natural Pongee, no rice powder. Excellent qualities for blouses, men's shirts and draperies. Launders perfectly.
Former prices, yard.....$1.25, $1.49, $1.75
Prices, yard.....$.88, $1.15, $1.35

39 and 40-Inch Georgette Crepes in White, Pink, Navy, and Black. Former price $1.35 yard.
Clearance Sale Price, yard.....$.95

40-Inch Georgette Crepe, in splendid assortment of new street and evening shades, including White and Black. Former price $2.00 yard. Clearance Sale Price, yard..$1.45

40-Inch Canton Crepe and Heavy Crepe de Chine, in the best street shades, including Taupe, Seal Brown, Navy, Midnight Blue; also White and Black. Former price $3.25 yard. Clearance Sale Price, yard.....$2.35

40-Inch Canton Crepe, heavy quality in new shades, including Seal Brown, several Navy Blue shades, also White and Black. Former prices, yard.....$3.65 to $4.35
Clearance Sale Price, yard.....$2.95

40-Inch Satin Canton Crepes, medium and heavy weights, in the most desirable shades, also White and Black. Former prices, yard.....$3.50 and $4.50
Sale Prices, yard.....$2.55 and $3.65

NOTE:—Many of our prices are copied by other concerns with noticeably inferior qualities, but we advise our many patrons that Thresher Brothers Qualities and Real Values cannot be equaled.

35-Inch Colored Chiffon Taffetas, in street and evening shades. Former price $2 yard. January Clearance Sale Price, yard....$1.45

35-Inch Colored Costume Chiffon Taffetas, in splendid line of street and evening shades. Former price $2.50 yard. Price, yard..$1.75

40-Inch Satin Crepe. Soft, lustrous quality, in a large assortment of newest colorings, both for street and evening, including White and Black.
Former prices, yard.....$3.00 and $4.00
Sale Prices, yard.....$2.15 and $2.75

40-Inch Satin Charmeuse, in this season's new shades, including Seal Brown, Navy and Black.
Former prices, yard.....$2.25 and $2.50
Sale Prices, yard.....$1.55 and $1.85

36-Inch Fine-Weave Heavy Tricolette, the very highest grade of this popular fabric, in the staple blouse and dress shades, including plenty of Brown, Navy and Black. Former price $1.95 yard. January Clearance Sale Price, yard.....$1.38

36-Inch Colored Satin Messalines, in street and evening shades.
Former prices, yard.....$2.00 and $2.50
Sale Prices, yard.....$1.45 and $1.95

35-Inch Black Satin Messaline and Black Taffeta, splendid lining qualities. Former price $1.65 yard. January Clearance Sale Price, yard.....$1.15

35-Inch Black Dress Chiffon Taffetas. Rich black, high lustre.
Former Prices, yard.....$2.00 and $2.50
Sale Prices, yard.....$1.45 and $1.75

40-Inch Imported Black Chiffon Taffeta. Former price $3.00 yard. January Clearance Sale Price, yard.....$1.95

35-Inch Black Costume Satins. Former Prices, yard.....$2.65, $3.00, $3.50
Sale Prices, yard.....$1.68, $2.00, $2.68

40-Inch Sport Satin. Nothing excels this fabric for sport wear. In the new sport shades, also White and Black. Retail value $2.95 yard. Sale Price, yard.....$1.85

40-Inch Black Satin Charmeuse, Former prices, yard.....$2.25, $2.50, $3.35, $3.95
Sale Prices.....$1.55, $1.85, $2.15, $2.75

40-Inch Black Crepe de Chine. Standard quality of good weight for waists and gowns. Former price, yard, $2.65. January Clearance Sale Price, yard.....$1.85

40-Inch Black Heavy Satin Sublime. Heavy weight, very lustrous quality. Former price, yard, $4.00. Clearance Sale Price, yard, $2.95

36-Inch Fancy Silks. Broken assortments of odds and ends, including dress and lining silks.
Former prices, yard.....$2.45 and $3.65
All put in at one price for January Clearance Sale, yard.....$1.38 and $1.85

40-Inch Printed Foulards. In dress and lining designs and colorings. Former price, yard, $2.50. Clearance Sale Price, yard.....$1.65

40-Inch Printed Radium and Twill Silks. Qualities desirable for gowns and linings. Former prices, yard.....$2.45 and $4.00
Sale Prices, yard.....$1.65 and $2.15

32-Inch Striped Broadcloth Wash Silks, in a large assortment of new designs and colorings. Qualities most desirable for waists, dresses and men's shirts.
Former prices, yard.....$2.25 and $3.25
Clearance Sale Prices, yard..$1.65 and $2.25

72-Inch All Silk Dress Nets in full line of street and evening shades. Former price, yard, $1.75. Clearance Sale Price, yard..$1.25

36-Inch Spanish All Over Laces and Flouncings in Black, Brown, Navy and White, in unusual demand at present. Former prices, yard, $3.50 and $4.00. January Clearance Sale Prices, yard....$2.65

36 and 40-Inch Duvetyne (silk face and all silk), in best costume and millinery shades. Former prices, yard.....$3.75 to $5.65
Sale Prices, yard.....$2.95 and $3.95

SPOOL SILK

"Thresher Brothers" Spool Silk, guaranteed 100 yards full in weight and as good as any brand on the market at 18 cents. January Clearance Sale Price ..... 12c Spool

"Thresher Brothers" Large Spool Sewing Silk, in black and white. Retail value, spool, $1.19. January Clearance Sale Price..... 78c Spool

"Thresher Brothers" 16-Yard Black Button Hole Twist. Retail value, 85c doz. or 7c spool. January Clearance Sale Price, Special dozen 45¢, ... 4c Spool

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32-Inch Wide Wale Corduroy, in excellent line of street and boudoir shades. Former price, 95c yard. Sale Price, yard, 78¢

36-Inch Imported and Domestic Twill-Back Costume Velveteen, splendid wearing quality, in Golden Brown, Seal Brown, Taupe, Navy, Copen, Russian Green and Black. Former prices.....$2.75 and $3.95
January Clearance Sale Prices, yard.....$1.85 and $2.85

40-Inch Black Costume Chiffon Velvet. Former prices, yard.....$4.25, $5.00, $7.50
January Clearance Sale Prices, yard.....$3.15, $3.65, $5.25

40-Inch Colored Chiffon Velvets, in a full line of street and evening shades.
Former prices, yard.....$5.00 and $7.50
January Clearance Sale Prices, yard.....$3.75 and $5.25

40-Inch Black Plush, pure silk face, soft Chiffon finish. Former price $7.50 a yard. Clearance Sale Price, yard.....$4.50

36 to 39-Inch Brocade Velvets on Voile Grounds. Final clearance of our entire stock of new designs and colorings of our own importation.
Former prices, yard.....$15.00 and $17.50
January Clearance Sale Price, yard.....$9.25

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Wool Remnants Of All Wool Dress Goods and Coatings, such as 54-Inch Serges, Tricotines, Poiret Twill, Broadcloths, Velours, Stripes, Plaids, etc., ranging from one yard to four yards. Sold by the piece only. Former prices, $1.50 to $6.00 per yard. All at one price, yard 1.50
(No Mail Orders on Wool Remnants)

50-Inch All Wool Black Broadcloth, shrunk and sponged. Former price $3.50. Clearance Sale Price, yard.....$2.50

54-Inch All Wool Velours, good range of colors. Former price $2.85. Clearance Sale Price, yard $1.95

54-Inch All Wool Men's Wear Serge, in Navy Blue. Former price $2.50. Clearance Sale Price, yard.....$1.65

54-Inch All Wool Serge, French Weave. Former price $2. Clearance Sale Price, yard $1.35

Short Lengths Of Imported and Domestic Cotton Dress Goods, such as Shirtings, Striped Madras, Printed Dimities, Printed Organdies, Printed Voiles, French Printed Percales, etc., ranging from five to seven yards. Sold by the piece only. Former prices 75c to $1.25 per yard. All at one price..... 35c
(Mail Orders Filled While the Lots Last)

4TH FLOOR — SILK and LINGERIE BLOUSES — 4TH FLOOR

Blouses Made From Our Own Natural Color Imported Silk Pongee in smart tailored models. Former price $5. Sale Price.....$2.95

Fine Quality Hand Made French Voile Blouses, hand embroidered and lace trimmed styles. Former price $6.95. Sale Price.....$3.25

Odd Lot of Blouses, in georgette crepe, and crepe de chine. Flesh, White, Bisque, Navy, Brown and Black. Former prices $7.50 to $14.50. January Clearance Sale Price.....$5

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Heavy Quality All Silk Jersey Bloomers, with full 54-inch hip measure, reinforced at the crotch, with double elastic at the knees. Colors are Navy, Henna, Black, Green, Gray, Purple, Taupe, Brown, Pekin Blue. Former price $6.00. January Clearance Sale Price..$3.85

NOTE:—Owing to the extremely low prices that obtain, all sales must be positively for cash—no C. O. D.'s, Reservations, Refunds, or Exchanges. We will endeavor to fill all Mail Orders except on remnants in the order that they are received providing cash accompanies the order, and in case merchandise is closed out before your order reaches us, your remittance will be immediately returned. On account of the tremendous rush of business in a sale of this magnitude, kindly allow a little more time in the filling of mail orders. Also when sending remittances in stamps for mail orders send 1c and 2c stamps only. Be sure to include enough to cover Parcel Post Insurance in your remittances, otherwise order will be shipped express collect.

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WHAT IS BEST FOR SPAIN IN MOROCCO?

General Berenguer Tells Frankly What He Thinks Should Be Done in Development of Tantalizing Problem

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain—General Damaso Berenguer, the Spanish High Commissioner in Morocco, who has just paid his only visit to Madrid since the Melilla outbreak in July, has been speaking his mind most extensively. The circumstances are peculiar and the statements interesting to such as follow the development of the difficult and tantalising problem as to what it is best for Spain to do in the case of troublesome Morocco.

General Berenguer is High Commissioner of the Spanish protectorate in Morocco. At the same time he is commander of the military forces out there, and, being a soldier, it follows that his High Commissionership is of the military order, and it is the military effort that is being and must be prosecuted at present. Yet it would be urged for him that at every opportunity, a military object being fulfilled, he has exerted the civil effort to the utmost. Opinions seem to differ in the Cortes, as judged from the debate still in progress there, as to what would be the best thing for Spain to do with Morocco, but there is apparently a majority to favor the idea that for the future the High Commissionership must be a civil institution and that a new man should be appointed to the office when a convenient opportunity arises (say, after the present operations are concluded and Morocco achieves a full state of tranquillity, which may be a long time ahead), who should be a civilian, while General Berenguer would retain command of the forces.

Defects Against Raids

In an interview he gave to the correspondent of the "Libertad" at Tetuan he expressed some pertinent views. These is the question of the disarmament of defeated or submitted tribes, which is not so simple as it might appear. General Berenguer says that disarmament is the first condition on the basis that must underlie all subsequent negotiations, but arms might be given back afterward. Nobody would like it to be a fact, but in reality it is indicated to Spain that disarming of the tribes [illegible] marauders must [illegible] their advantage [illegible] defensive power to [illegible] on an extensive scale. [illegible] and even if they did [illegible] from other re- [illegible] advantage of circum- [illegible] dilemma then," said [illegible] upon the ques- [illegible] whether it is better to give [illegible] arms or to defend them [illegible] the régime of peace [illegible] be based on the security of all, [illegible] the fields to be cultivated, for [illegible] to be conducted and for the [illegible] development of the country's natural [illegible] In the judgment of the High [illegible] it would be sufficient to [illegible] danger arising through dis- [illegible] among the natives, if [illegible] were limited strictly to the [illegible] of each tribe, and were [illegible] by special permit for [illegible] and circulation. Practice had [illegible] the value of such procedure [illegible] France had employed it with [illegible]

Blockhouses Useful

As to the system of blockhouses, which has been condemned by eminent government personages, the High Commissioner said they were absolutely necessary. A blockhouse was not an aim or an object; it was not what might be called a definite thing in itself, but it was a useful medium, which, if it cost some losses, was valuable in preventing much greater ones. Blockhouses were set up to dominate passes which it was necessary to travel over with frequency, and if those who so journeyed did not possess in themselves any defensive element, they would need a strong force with them every time it was desired to move along these routes. The complement of the blockhouse was the communications column, and these being mutually assistant formed a conjunction that assured the domination of a zone. A blockhouse without a column was no more than the part of a system, and a column without blockhouses would be wanting in points of assistance which it absolutely needed and must have. At the same time he did not mean that blockhouses were needed all over the zone or that they were to be regarded as permanent.

Upon the subject of effecting the ransom of the large number of Spanish prisoners who are now in the hands of the enemy tribes, which is causing much difficulty in Spain, the government being accused of delay or indifference in making efforts to release the captives, General Berenguer [illegible] that he personally had labored on [illegible] points while that day, when it [illegible] had proceeded, and he felt that [illegible] was necessary for Spain to make every possible sacrifice to obtain the liberation of their imprisoned countrymen, but difficulties, which at times seemed insuperable, had arisen. The chief one was that of finding among the enemy Moors a person or a group of persons who were in a position to give guarantees of being able to treat in this matter without Spain incurring the risk of being deceived.

Surrender of Monte Arruit

To Perez Lugin, an eminent writer and novelist, who is acting as the special correspondent of the "Debate" at Melilla, General Berenguer has made some pointed remarks regarding his own position and the way he is doing things. Indirectly certain criticisms have been made against him in the debate in the Cortes. Most Spaniards seem to feel that the government, or whoever is responsible, should have made some bigger effort to have rescued the defending party at Monte Arruit and prevented its surrendering to the Moors, with the appalling tragedy that ensued. This has been described as one of the blackest pages in Spanish history; it was severely denounced by the Count de Romanones in the course of the debate. It has not been suggested that General Berenguer was responsible for no relief being sent; and the blame is directed chiefly against higher authorities, but the High Commissioner seems to come within the general scheme of condemnation.

With Mr. Lugin he ventured to touch upon the point. "In this matter," he said, "I might have been able to have covered myself by making a great show of sending a column to the relief of Arruit, being fully aware all the time that it could never reach there. I could thus cover myself, as I say, and could have closed the mouths of my critics. But such a course would not have been worthy of me, and I could not, for the sake of sparing myself from critics and whisperings, sacrifice lives and let it appear that the army had sustained a new defeat. No, no, I do my business knowing quite well what I am doing, why I do things, and why the enemy does his. I have to take everything into account, the necessities of the case, the objects, and the desires, and then I do what I ought. What could I wish better than to finish this war at a gallop? But in order to satisfy the impatients I cannot expose myself, expose Spain to a failure that would be irremediable."

Reenforcements Ready

"This is a war that is not to be conducted from the cafés and from the gossip circles. This is a war completely distinct from every other on account of the character of the enemy who is not like any other, not even like his brothers at the western end of the zone. I know them both very well through the long time that I have labored in these parts, and I know what I am speaking of. Even this enemy we are fighting here now is not the same as the enemy we were opposing in the same parts in 1909. He is much stronger now, more tenacious, better informed, better prepared, harder, better organized, more numerous, with better materials and knowledge than he had before.

"As to the question of reenforcements about which there is so much said," General Berenguer observed, "it is very easy to say that more ought to be brought along here from Spain. We have them all ready there and waiting to come along as soon as I ask for them. The government, which does not stop at anything that would lead us to success and assure us that the essential reserves in waiting all over the peninsula and they may be mobilized whenever it may be necessary. But how could they help me now when, besides not needing them yet, I have nowhere to put them and their presence here would complicate the situation with a lodging problem impossible to solve? Little by little, in proportion as the operations are developed and the successive occupations of ground make it necessary, our forces will be brought here, but before that why?

"I must repeat it, as against anything that may be said to the contrary, this is not a war to be made lightly and hurriedly, without prudence, opportunity, consideration and a good disposition of our means. I am sure that I proceed wisely, and that we are going forward to a definite triumph. And if I had not that certainty that we are on the right way, my generals, completely in agreement and sympathy with me, would afford it to me. I consult, I listen, and I take heed of their views. We meet, we plan, and we discuss before each operation is conducted, and when the plan is thoroughly understood in detail we proceed in agreement as I say, my generals and myself. Is not that the right way to go about it, seeking every possible guarantee of success?"

General Berenguer was asked plainly if he thought that this was an opportune moment for political action.

"By no means," he answered. "I know how to conduct the political war when the time for it comes, and I can succeed with it. What we have to do now is to conduct a war of punishment. That is the desire of the country and of the army, and it must be obeyed and fulfilled. It is a great pity that Spain cannot see the soldiers doing their work. They arrive here animated with the best and highest spirits, and so they proceed to the operations and bear the hardships of the campaign, and so they fight. Spain should be proud of its soldiers and should trust them."

BANK DEPOSITS INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—That the people of South Dakota are weathering the financial storm very well is indicated by the volume of deposits in the various banks. The total deposits in the state at the close of business on June 30, 1921, amounted to $119,454,974.65; the aggregate amount on deposit on September 8, 1921, when the last call of the banks was made, was $351,204,449.45.

GAIN FOR ENGLISH ANTI-DRINK FORCES

Liquor Trade Has Resorted to Wholesale Propaganda in Its Attempt to Check the Striking Advance of Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—The keen struggle that has been proceeding for months past over the question of the hour of closing public houses in London has ended in a substantial defeat of the liquor trade. When the new Licensing Act gave the justices power to extend the closing time in the metropolis to 11 p. m., it was confidently assumed by drink-sellers that that would be the hour fixed, and there was great rejoicing accordingly. But the arguments and appeals, based on facts and figures, produced at the sessions by temperance organizations made such an impression on the justices that, with the exception of two small areas, i. e., Holborn and the Strand, the closing hour is to be 10 p. m. on week days and 9 p. m. on Sundays throughout London. When the decision for Finsbury and Islington, where there had been a specially hot contest, was announced, the Doxology was sung on the steps of the Town Hall.

"The Trade" is highly indignant at the turn events have taken. One of its spokesmen, Mr. Lort Williams, accuses the justices of a "breach of faith," and another, Colonel Serocold, complains that the Licensing Act does not carry out the intentions of Parliament (!); he says, "it must have been the intention to have the metropolitan closing hour 11 p. m., and the latitude given to licensing justices has created an unfortunate situation." He warned licensed victuallers to be watchful of the present political position, telling them they would probably hear more (as they certainly will) of local option, "which is a real and present danger to the trade."

Wasteful Effects of Alcohol

Quoting the old proverb that "the onlooker often sees more of the game than the players," Sir Robert Stout, Chief Justice of New Zealand, writes to The Times, which prints his letter in large type, expressing his surprise that "one of the causes of unemployment and financial stringency is never mentioned by those discussing these subjects." He says: "It has been estimated that in 1920 in the United Kingdom, about £469,000,000 was spent on alcohol. Of that amount, to use round numbers, £130,000,000 (the Brewers Society claim that the amount is larger) was received by the government for excise and customs duties, licenses, and so forth. The balance cannot be called anything but waste. Even were it assumed that alcohol did not lead to physical inefficiency, and often to moral delinquency, the spending of such a sum for alcohol cannot surely be defended."

This eminent and experienced colonial administrator asks: "If the nation could save £300,000,000, would not the social and industrial ills that affect the community be removed? Is there any waste in the kingdom so great and so injurious as the money spent on alcohol? Is there not sufficient self-sacrifice in the nation to give up wasting its resources in using this drug?" Sir Robert adds that he has dealt with the question purely as one of waste; he might say much more regarding the use of alcohol—such, for example, as the destruction of food in its manufacture, the waste of labor it causes, the evil effects of indulgence in many cases, and "what must happen when a non-alcoholic nation competes with a nation that uses the drug."

Counter-Campaign by Church

Profiting by the example of America, where, according to many witnesses, prohibition was the culmination of a long-sustained and systematic effort to inform people of the real facts about the effects of alcohol and steadily to build up public opinion, temperance organizations are launching important campaigns from which much is hoped. The North Wales Temperance Federation has decided to concentrate on the education of public opinion and to strive to obtain as soon as possible for Wales a measure of local option similar to that won by Scotland, and by this means to reduce the liquor traffic, with a view to its final extinction. The United Kingdom Alliance is inaugurating widespread propaganda with the object of convincing business men and the industrial classes of the economic benefits of prohibition. In this connection, The Manchester Guardian urges the British Government to appoint a commission of representative persons to make a detailed and impartial examination of the results of the "revolutionary experiment in America," so that every one may know what are the economic and social results that are being produced.

Recently, as a result of the visit to England of W. E. Johnson, the brewers started an extensive poster campaign. Wesleyan Methodists are now following their example and showing outside their churches anti-drink placards 8 by 6 ft. in size—putting up a fresh one every few weeks.

LICENSES NET $2,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELLINGHAM, Washington — This state's motor vehicle license tax in 1921 brought in $3,000,000, according to the state report. The money goes to the state highway department. Then $200 for each mile of rural road and $300 for each mile in cities is appropriated for the State's primary roads," or main highways built and supervised by the State. The remainder is put into new state roads. The State in 1921 issued 194,933 motor vehicle licenses. But the actual number of machines is below this, as there were some reregistrations.

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SALE OPPORTUNITIES FOR MONDAY

A Special Sale of

Imported Novelty Silks

(5,000 yards)

of choice quality; 35 to 39 inches wide

at the extraordinarily-low price of

$1.95 per yard

(First Floor)

Another Offering of

Women's Undergarments

(American-made)

some of lingerie, others of radium silk of exquisite quality; every garment priced much below value

LINGERIE

Nightrobes,	$1.25, 1.65 to 3.90
Envelopes,	1.35 to 2.95
Vest Chemises,	1.90 to 2.95
Drawers and Bloomers,	1.45
Step-in Drawers,	1.90, 2.95
Petticoats,	1.45, 1.95, 2.75

RADIUM SILK

in some instances satin-stripe; many pieces trimmed with real filet

Nightrobes,	$7.90
Chemises,	4.95
Vests,	3.75, 3.95
Drawers,	3.75, 4.50
Bloomers,	3.95
Bodices,	1.95

(Second Floor)

The New Year Sale of

Corsets

will offer two very attractive models, both distinctly up-to-date

exceptionally low-priced at

$2.95 each

One model is of pink coutil, and designed for slender and medium figures (sizes 20 to 30); with elastic insert under the arm and two pairs of hose supporters. The other is of pink materiel (chiefly coutil) and designed for full figures (sizes 21 to 32); with low-cut top, long skirt, and three pairs of hose supporters.

(Second Floor)

A New Assortment of

Women's

Silk Jersey Underwear

will be specially priced as follows:

BODICE-TOP VESTS

With embroidered front, . $2.25
Plain, but heavier quality, . 2.65

BLOOMERS

Pink only, . . . $2.65 & 3.25
Black and the fashionable street colors; sports-length model; . $3.85

A Number of Imported

SHETLAND WOOL BLOOMERS

will also be on sale at the reduced price of $4.90

(Second Floor)

12,000 Yards of

Imported Ginghams

(31 inches wide), of fine quality, featuring the fashionable checks

will offer extraordinary value at

48c. per yard

These ginghams are in combinations of pink-and-white, red-and-white, blue-and-white, tan-and-white, gray-and-white and orchid-and-white; and in fancy checks, featuring a range of pretty colors.

(First Floor)

An Unusual Sale

for Monday and Tuesday, in the Upholstery Department, will offer really remarkable values in

10,000 Yards of

Fine Imported Cretonnes

at 38c. per yard

and

10,000 Yards of

Curtain Materials

of desirable qualities; comprising Mercerized Scrims and Marquisettes (36 inches wide), in plain, striped and blocked effects and in white, cream or ecru; variously priced

at 22c. & 34c. per yard

(Fourth Floor)

SETBACK FOR JOINT CONTROL SCHEME

British Engineering Employers Take Advantage of Industrial Reaction, Demanding That Labor Keep Hands Off Wheel

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—The engineering employers, through their national federations, have forced an effective counter stroke to the operatives' demands for joint control, and are losing no time in following up the advantage given them by the acceptance of the reduction of 12½ per cent in a successful endeavor to deprive the shops stewards and shops committees of many duties which of late years have come to be regarded as within the province of the latter's functions.

In describing the efforts of the employers as successful, it may be that the statement is premature, for the recommendations have yet to be balloted upon and accepted by the unions. But an organization of men which was unwilling to fight over such a material and concrete thing as a reduction in wages is not likely to put up much of an opposition to an abstraction such as "voice in the control" of the shop. The operative engineers will be wise to recognize right away that the movement has received a tremendous setback—that if there is virtue in their cherished hope of a share in managerial control, there is much spade work to be done; a tremendous amount of education among the rank and file is necessary for a better appreciation of the duties and responsibilities which joint control carries with it.

Workers Welcomed New Idea

Few proposals have captured the imaginations of the men in the workshops and have been taken up with such warm enthusiasm as that of joint control; it appealed where the purely political or academical demand for the nationalization of mines and factories failed. For a generation the Social Democrats, and later the Independent Labor Party, have carried on a fairly vigorous propaganda for state ownership of land and essential services, but it was only when that demand was coupled up with a further demand, that the workers in an industry should participate in the management, that the matter was taken up with real gusto.

It formed one of the foremost planks in the miners' program, the railwaymen have been smitten by its charms, the engineers have debated it among themselves and, in a kind of way, have endeavored to give practical effect to the faith that is in them by compelling employers here and there to obtain the sanction of the shops stewards before embarking upon innovations. Particularly has this been the case where pressure of work demanded that overtime should be resorted to. Perhaps to this latter is due the credit for bringing matters to a head.

Distribution of Work

Influenced without doubt by kindly, sympathetic human motives, the shops stewards, with the sanction and approval of their local union officials, have strenuously opposed an extension of the ordinary working day wherever a fellow craftsman is unemployed; the argument being the simple one, that none should want while others have a little to spare, whatever there is to be done should be shared equally with all. It is a noble sentiment, one, it is fervently hoped, that will always inspire good men and women.

In its application to the everyday needs of industry it has its limitations, and none recognize this more clearly than the shops stewards themselves. It is not always possible to distribute the work, to reduce the number of hours, so as to embrace all unemployed, but it is generally found practicable to limit the activities of those fortunate enough to be employed to the normal working week. And this is just what the local officials have supported the shops stewards in doing. The national executives have been guided in the main by the advice of the local people, particularly the shops stewards, who are conversant with the actual shop or factory conditions.

Overtime Labor Necessary

For the unions have not decided absolutely against their members working overtime; they realize that under certain circumstances overtime is necessary and unavoidable, that it is not practicable to increase the number of workmen. But what they have insisted upon is: that they should be consulted; that as so many of their fellows are in want, they should be given an opportunity of looking into the whole question with the management, with a view to ascertaining how far additional workmen could be employed and thereby obviating as far as possible a condition of things that would leave a number of men overworked while others tramped the streets in search of employment.

This the National and Engineering Employers federations regard as encroaching upon the managerial functions, and accordingly asked the Amalgamated Engineering Union to meet them in conference to discuss the matter on a national basis. Prolonged negotiations covering several days found the parties no nearer settlement, and the indications at one period pointed strongly to open rupture. The trade union representatives at a subsequent meeting appear to have abandoned their former attitude, and to have acceded to the employers' demands that they should be given a free hand in certain workshop routine—including the question of overtime.

The hard, obstinate fact stands out that the employers have succeeded in their demand that they shall be permitted to do as they like with their own. It is a mentality which it was hoped had not survived the great war, just as many of the stupidities submitted on behalf of organized workers by irresponsible Reds had been relegated to the limbo of forgotten things. The recommendation to be balloted upon specifies that the employers will recognize the legitimate functions of trade unions, the trade unions on the other hand to refrain from interfering with the functions and prerogatives of the employers.

Unions' Functions

One has but to ask: what are the legitimate functions of trade unions to start an endless discussion—not merely between moderate trade unionists and moderate employers, but between extreme reactionary employers and advanced employers, as well as between the stalwart of the Third International with his eyes fixed on Moscow, and his shopmate on the next bench or vice who is content to regard his membership of a trade union as a means of collective bargaining only. The so-called recommendation, even if accepted by ballot vote, settles nothing, but provides loopholes for interminable quarrels and discussion. Incorporated, too, is a clause that requires the acceptance of innovations without stoppage of work, the matters to be open for discussion after the decisions of the management have been given effect.

Every true lover of progress will welcome any and every measure that makes for discussion and negotiation without stoppage of work, but there is a strong feeling that in the present arrangements the engineering employers have overreached themselves and are sowing the seeds of a harvest that might yet overwhelm them when the labor market is not so black and desperate for the engineers as the last weeks of 1921 have been.

TRADE IN RUSSIA NEAR STANDSTILL

Industries and Means of Transportation Both Have Deteriorated Greatly in Past Year

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

RIGA, Latvia—In spite of what certain Soviet officials and others may find it expedient to state, it is an absolute fact that matters are rapidly going from bad to worse in Russia.

A few isolated examples will be sufficient to bear out this assertion. For instance, Russia produced 3,808,000 boxes of matches in 1914, 1,800,000 in 1919, 633,690 boxes in 1920, and during the first eight months of 1921 only 348,000 boxes. On looking further into the matter it transpires that the districts richest in forests show the greatest decrease, hunger simply having driven large portions of the population to other parts where they thought there was more prospect of obtaining food. Matches have become a luxury, almost confined to the Soviet commissaries, whilst the Russian peasant must go to his neighbor and borrow a little fire, if his own has gone out.

Fewer Implements Turned Out

Another example is that of agricultural implements. Before the war this industry was particularly well developed in the Ural regions, especially in the governments of Vjatka and Perm. During the last three years the production has decreased by leaps and bounds and has almost come to a complete standstill during the first half of the present year. The Iekaterinenburg factories have during the first six months of this year produced only 44.3 per cent of scythes, 17 per cent of saws and 12.8 per cent of plows of the much decreased production of last year.

The most striking picture of desolation, however, is presented by the railways and all that is connected therewith. At the last survey of fuel there were only available 380,000 cubic fathoms of wood, 55,960 tons of coal and 87,000 tons of naphtha, which would only suffice for respectively 43, nine, and 26 days for the different classes of locomotives. It is not surprising, therefore, that some train services automatically come to a stop. It has not even been possible to secure enough Russian goods wagons for the transport of food from Riga to the suffering districts, and it has been necessary to borrow 600 wagons from the Latvian Government.

Water Transport Figures Low

The transport by water is not much, if any, better. On the Volga and its tributaries only 54.5 per cent of salt, 40 per cent of grain, and 16.5 per cent of fish have been forwarded this year compared to last year, and this only as far as Nishnij Novgorod, whilst the districts between Bogorodsk and Rybinsk and farther north are reduced to transport by horse, and it is hardly necessary to add that this means of transport is very problematical at the present time: horseflesh is not despised in the Russia of today.

At the beginning of last July Russia could muster some 170,000 goods wagons in fairly serviceable condition, of which, however, some 5000 to 6000 have to be put aside for repairs every month, and only 12 to 15 per cent of these can be repaired or are being repaired. People who are thoroughly familiar with the present state of Russia authoritatively assert that only 10 to 15 per cent of the autumn-sown grain has been sown at all or at the proper time.

TEXTILE PLANTS REVIEWED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, North Carolina—The biennial review issued by M. L. Shipman, state commissioner of labor and printing, places the invested capital in North Carolina textile plants at $290,000,000. The number of plants is shown by the review to be 568. The cotton, woolen, cordage and silk mills have 78,592 employees on the pay rolls.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF MOLIÈRE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Jean Baptiste Poquelin, who earned fame under the self-bestowed name of Molière, was born in Paris on January 15, 1622. The French celebrations of this tercentenary have been prepared on a scale befitting his memory. In some respects Molière may be called the Dante of France. He did not, indeed—although he gave it the stamp of permanency—actually create the modern French language, as Dante did the modern Italian; his name, too, is hardly of the same significance as a rallying-cry of patriotism and national unity as that of the great poet and citizen of Florence. Such a rôle, in the case of France, is more reserved to heroes such as St. Louis or the great epic chroniclers, the writer of the "Chanson de Roland," Froissart, or Joinville, than to a satirical poet and a social dramatist.

It is for other reasons that Molière is rightly called the greatest national genius of France. He embodies, in the highest degree so far attained, those qualities of intelligence, of penetration and critical sympathy which have given France such a preeminent place in the things of the intellect. To all this he was able to add a universality, that touch of poetry which removes the bonds of national exclusiveness, and he stands out, for all mankind's admiration, as the first citizen of the world of comedy and intellectual imagination. The celebration of this tercentenary is one in which all nations and all classes in all nations, for Molière's sympathy and understanding embraced poor, rich, and the middle class alike, can have their share.

It is a custom among writers on Molière to dwell on the details of his life. The practice is too common. There is little or nothing gained by speculation on whether, in the person of the miser Harpagon in "L'Avare," Molière was giving a portrait of his own father, whether, in the person of Alceste in "Le Misanthope," Molière was expressing his own views or modeling his character on Boileau, on Montausier, on this or that contemporary celebrity. Of still less value, in fact, of positive disadvantage, is it to anyone who wishes to grasp the significance of Molière's work, to encumber himself with the gossip and ill-supported theories concerning details of Molière's career which generations of biographers and research students have woven round his name. Such labor is perhaps unavoidable; there must always be a type of writer whose aim is rather completeness of fact than fullness of understanding. But the average man—and it is to him above all that Molière speaks, as it is on his behalf that he chiefly wrote—the average man needs to trouble himself with none of these things. He must know the outlines of Molière's life; he must be acquainted with certain social characteristics of Molière's age, since it was from these that the dramatist's imagination received its primal inspiration. But that is really all.

Molière, then, was born of middle-class parents who were brought into contact with aristocracy and royalty. His father was an upholsterer, who later obtained the position of "tapissier et valet de chambre du Roi," which means that he had the duty of making the royal bed, and taking charge of the tapestries and furniture of the court. The position was sufficiently profitable to enable the elder Poquelin to give his son a good education. Molière learnt philosophy with the famous physicist and opponent of Descartes, Pierre Gassendi, who also taught him to appreciate Lucretius. His translation of the "De Natura Rerum," a mixed version in prose and verse, is lost and only a passage in "Le Misanthrope" survives to show the influence of the Latin poet-philosopher.

An inclination to the drama came very early. In the thirties of the seventeenth century the Hôtel de Bourgoyne in Paris, not far from Molière's house, led a great dramatic revival, and it is reasonable to assume that the young Molière was taken to see the performances at this famous playhouse. At least we know that his love of the theater caused him to throw over his father's profession and his right to the same easy official position as his father enjoyed, and to form, together with a number of friends, in particular the family Béjart, a theatrical company to which they gave the title, common enough at the time, of L'Illustre Théâtre. In 1643 Jean Baptiste Poquelin took the name of Molière—why we do not know—hired a tennis court in which the company were to produce their plays and started his theatrical career.

The enterprise was not a success. The company got into debt and Molière, as the responsible party, had three times to go to prison in consequence. The encouragements and financial backing of the Duke of Orleans, uncle of Louis XIV, was not enough to ward off failure. In 1645 the company left Paris to try its fortune in the provinces. For 13 years they were on tour, as so many companies of strolling players were at the time, taking their scenery from place to place in carts drawn by mules, engaging a tennis court in this or that town and turning it for a few nights into a theater, hung with well-worn tapestries and lit with a few candles. For this period in Molière's life the records that have come down to us are very scanty. We know that in 1648 a certain "Sieur Morlierre"—most probably the great dramatist-to-be — petitioned for the use of the great municipal theater at Nantes. It is also possible to follow the company to other towns such as Bordeaux, Toulouse, Narbonne and Carcassonne, but there are few, if any, details.

France was in the grip of the wars of the Fronde with all the lawlessness and destruction they brought in their train, and this may possibly account for the lack of records, as it certainly must account for the absence of prosperity in Molière's enterprise. The company, however, with that unabating attachment to the art of the theater which is one of the most important factors in Molière's development, persisted in their tours, and with their arrival at Lyons in 1653 success appears to have begun and the documents grow more informative.

It was at Lyons, in one of the five years during which—apart from intervals of touring in other circuits and performances before the Prince de Conti—they were established there, probably in 1655, that the company produced their director's first finished play, "L'Etourdi." This piece displayed Molière's gifts for forceful poetry and effortless rhyming at their fullest but did not—its plot and style being largely borrowed from conventional Italian comedy—foreshadow its writer's later mastery of social comedy and characterization. A second play, "Le Dépit Amoureux," was given at Béziers in 1655. In this Molière improved on his material, which again was Italian, and made a notable advance in the accurate rendering of natural human character. "Nothing so good," as Professor Saintsbury has said, referring to the well-known double lover's quarrel, "had yet been seen on the French stage as the quarrels and reconciliations of the quartette of master, mistress, valet and soubrette."

Molière had found his métier; he had also discovered what the public wanted and the growing popularity of his company encouraged him to return to the capital. He went to Rouen and there either became acquainted or renewed acquaintance with Corneille, some of whose plays were in his repertoire. In 1658 the players were back in Paris, enjoying the patronage of the King. The first performance of Corneille's "Nicomède" nearly failed, but the production of "L'Etourdi" and "Le Dépit Amoureux" brought a repetition of the success obtained in the provinces. In 1659, after a performance of Corneille's "Cinna," "Les Précieuses Ridicules" was put on and achieved a popular success in spite of the criticism and protests of certain society ladies who considered themselves insulted by this farcical skit on pretentious blue stockings.

At the beginning of 1661 Molière again produced "Le Dépit Amoureux" and with it a new comedy "Sganarelle." A venture into tragi-comedy at about the same time, "Don Garcie de Navarre," was an utter failure, but full recompense came a little later with the success of the comedies "L'Ecole des Maris" and "Les Fâcheux." In the first of these, two brothers, Ariste and Sganarelle, are pitted against each other, not only in character, but also in their ideas on education which they wish to apply to their respective wards, Léonor and Isabelle. There is an element of farce in the working out of the plot but the characterization, especially of Sganarelle, who has been called "the first man in French comedy," contains more than a hint of Molière's future greatness in the complete and sympathetic portrayal of average human nature. "Les Fâcheux" is less a comedy than a piece of bold social satire on Parisian aristocracy.

In February, 1662, Molière married Armande Béjart, younger sister of one of his company, and the change in his state was to a certain degree reflected in his next play, "L'Ecole des Femmes." The theme resembles that of "L'Ecole des Maris." Corresponding to Sganarelle there is Arnolphe, who cannot trust women and therefore has his wife-to-be, Agnes, brought up in the strictest seclusion and ignorance, with disastrous results. But the dramatic construction—in particular the masterly "exposition"—is much superior; the characterization more delicate and profound. For all his ignorance and self-complacency Arnolphe is at times a character to excite pity and we are reminded in his case—as we are later reminded still more forcibly in the case of Alceste, hero of "Le Misanthrope"—of the remark by George Meredith in his classic "Essay on Comedy": "You may estimate your capacity for comic perception by being able to detect the ridicule of those you love, without loving them less; and more by being able to see yourself somewhat ridiculous in their eyes, and accepting the correction their image of you proposes."

"L'Ecole des Femmes" enjoyed great popularity. But it had to face a great deal of hostility; from religious people, on account of its alleged unorthodoxy, from some of the "précieuses," smarting under their previous castigation, because of the impropriety they affected to discover in it, from critics and rival playwrights and actors, from jealous motives or from their rigid, pedantic notions of the way a comedy ought to be written. Throughout the dispute Boileau remained Molière's supporter and the most valuable result of the concerted attack on the dramatist was the production of his reply, that brilliant piece of criticism, in dramatic form, "La Critique de l'Ecole des Femmes." In the various characters of this "wisest as well as playfullest of studies in criticism," as Meredith calls it, Molière embodied the chief complaints against him and his own defense, and when his enemies, still not silenced, attempted a reply, he turned on them and exposed them to ridicule in "L'Impromptu de Versailles."

Two of the plays or comedy-ballets written for Louis XIV then followed, "Le Mariage Forcé" and "La Princesse d'Elide." "Tartuffe" was written soon after and the first three acts were allowed to be played before the King. But such was the storm of opposition to the play—for though it rises to a general attack on hypocrisy it had its origin in French society and Molière found his material to hand, in Jesuit or Jansenist, most probably in both—such was the hostility that it could not be produced completely in public until 1669, when it found the greatest favor. The gap in the repertoire caused by the postponement was hastily filled by Molière's composition of "Don Juan." This was a popular subject and the play filled the theater, but the portrait of the grand seigneur of the time in the person of the traditional, heartless, irreligious libertine—with Tartuffian hypocrisy to fill up his infamy—caused more protest, and this piece, too, had to be withdrawn.

One of the themes of "Don Juan," satire of the physicians, was made the foundation for a new play, "L'Amour Médecin," which was presented at Versailles in September, 1665. But far greater—in the judgment of most people, Molière's greatest—was shortly to come. It has been pointed out that the period 1664 to 1669 represented the "wonderful years" of French classic literature. Between those dates there were written La Fontaine's "Fables" (1-6), Racine's tragedy "Andromaque" and his comedy of "Les Plaideurs," and Boileau's first nine "Satires." Molière fitted very well into this remarkable period with "Tartuffe," "Don Juan" and, best of all, "Le Misanthrope," which was produced in June, 1666.

The height of sympathy and the depth of understanding attained in "Le Misanthrope" were never reached again, either by Molière or by anyone else. There followed the rollicking "Médecin Malgré lui," the charming comedy, "Le Sicilien," "Amphitryon," the great farcical comedy "Georges Dandin," the comedy of character "L'Avare" (The Miser), the lively "Monsieur de Pourceaugnac" and "Fourberies de Scapin," the comedies "Les Amants Magnifiques" and "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme." The theme of the "Précieuses" was revived in "Les Femmes Savantes," produced in 1672. The same year came "Le Mariage Forcé" and the last play of all, "Le Malade Imaginaire," in which, with the grimmest irony, Molière himself took the principal part.

All these subsequent plays illustrate this or that side of Molière's genius, but it is "Le Misanthrope" to which anyone wishing to understand Molière's significance to universal literature will always return, taking in appreciation of this or that character from the earlier dramas on the way. From an historical point of view Molière gave the world the social comedy as Shakespeare gave it the romantic comedy in its highest manifestation. He also initiated the natural—not the realistic, for never before had humor and true poetry been so wedded—delineation of human character. Drama was brought down to common life. Before Molière the stage had been full of heroic figures, and, as the dramatist makes his character Dorante point out in "La Critique de l'Ecole des Femmes," it was comparatively easy to make play with elevated sentiments, with gods and fates, far harder to "entrer comme il faut dans le ridicule des hommes et de rendre agréablement sur le théâtre les défauts de tout le monde." What is demanded in comedy is "bon sens" and his faithful rendering of the full life of man in ordinary society and the first place he gives in importance to common sense—these are the keys to the significance of Molière.

Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor by permission of Arundell Esdaile

A hitherto unpublished portrait of Molière

Probably an early study by unknown artist, now in the Dulwich Gallery

CLUB WOMEN OPPOSE HAZING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, North Carolina—The local Woman's Club has passed a resolution pledging its support to a movement to abolish hazing in all schools and colleges in the State. The Asheville club women hope to enlist other North Carolina clubs to take a stand against hazing and plan, if deemed necessary, to seek legislative action to enforce their demands.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

OUTLOOK FOR DYE TRADE OF AMERICA

Predictions of More Business Have Already Been Partially Fulfilled by Actual Improvement in the Volume of Sales

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Predictions of better business in dyestuffs and chemicals this year have been partially fulfilled already in actual improvement in the volume of sales. The trade seems reticent to admit any great flurry of business until they see if the gain is to be confined to the replacing of usual surplus stocks carried by all large chemical and dyestuff using industries and which were permitted to dwindle prior to inventories. The aniline colors seem to be more popular than natural dyewoods, and activity is greater in those lines.

All indications point to a change for the better, one of the most important being the outlook in the larger consuming industries. Of these, the textile field is undoubtedly one of the largest consumers of dyestuffs. Textile mills are preparing for a busy season. Stocks of wool and cotton are no longer drugs on the market. On the contrary, certain grades of fine wools are decidedly scarce, while the best grades of cotton staple are not in sufficient supply to satisfy demand until the next crop is harvested, at the present rate of consumption, as shown by federal statistics and results of close study of the situation.

Dyestuffs for Tanners

The leather situation is also facing improvement and the current demand for colors in footwear means the use of both chemicals and dyestuffs in sizable quantities by tanners. Production of shoes by New England factories is about 60 per cent of capacity and the vast surplus of leather that has been a restriction to business for many months has been so far reduced as to warrant confidence in better business this year than was the case in 1921. Overseas trade, upon which the American shoe and leather industry depends for fully 40 per cent of its outlet, is not nearly as bad as has been pictured by some of the trade. Indeed, statistics show that exports of boots and shoes during 1921 were greater than in 1913, the pre-war year, although not as heavy as in some of the intervening years.

Dyestuffs interests consequently find much in the present outlook to encourage optimism. Readjustment has been under way for nearly two years and it is confidently believed that the ebb has been reached in prices. Liquidation has certainly been well completed in many lines and prices lowered to meet altered conditions, until, in some of the most important chemicals and dyes from an industrial viewpoint, prices are down to the pre-war levels. Competition has been exceptionally keen, not only by domestic producers but by the influx of products made at less expense overseas.

Experiments Continued

Still another reason for optimism is the success attained by American dyestuffs interests in producing desirable colors of tested fastness and quality, said to be equal to similar dyes made in Germany. Experiments are continual in the laboratories of the large domestic dyestuffs manufacturers and it is believed to be only a question of time before American dyes will be second to none in the world. It is largely so now but there are still a few colors and intricate shades that have not been perfected. Eminent authorities on the subject, however, declare that ultimately every combination known, in addition some that have been unknown, will be turned out in this country.

FRENCH LOANS WEAK IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—French loans were weaker on the stock exchange yesterday because of the political crisis in France and in sympathy with recessions on the Paris Bourse. Adjustments caused irregularity in the gilt-edged investment section. Prospects for favorable earnings imparted confidence to home rails which registered further gains. Dollar descriptions were colorless with operations professional. Argentine rails were firmer in spots.

Hopes of an early settlement of the strike at the Rand led to steadiness in Kaffirs. The feeling in industrials was cheerful but changes were narrow. Hudson's Bay was 5⅝. Profit-taking made oils easier. Royal Dutch 36¼, Shell Transport & Trading 4½, Mexican Eagle 3 11-16. On the whole traders were cautious in making commitments and markets in the main were not active. The customary week-end absenteeism was noted in the house.

Consols for money 51¼, Grand Trunk 1½, De Beers 9⅛, Rand Mines 2, bar silver 35⅝d. per ounce. Money 3¼ per cent. Discount rates—short bills 3⅝ per cent; three months' bills 3⅝ per cent.

EARL MOTORS REORGANIZATION

CHICAGO, Illinois—A plan for the financial reorganization and rehabilitation of Earl Motors Inc., an $8,000,000 corporation, has been agreed upon by the banking and merchandise creditors. The reorganization was made necessary by the troubles of the Ft. Dearborn Bank. The business will be conducted with the present official staff but under the guidance of a creditors' committee.

BRITISH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKETS

Shoe Trade Is Better and Most of Manufacturing Centers Are at Work on Fair-Sized Orders

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—The shoe trade is better, and most centers are busier; the output is, of course, far from normal, but the Government has of late placed a fair-sized order for service boots, whilst makers of the more fancy grades of ladies' shoes have a difficulty in finding sufficient labor—this applying to pump work in the Norwich district. The stores which handle American shoes are also busy, and find no difficulty in competing with the highest class domestic productions, both in ladies' and men's wear.

Much interest has been taken here in the efforts of German tanners to cater for this market in glacé kid. A letter has been received from a large German firm by one of our merchants, asking him to send raw skins for tanning to Germany as, owing to the drop in the German mark, it was difficult to purchase skins abroad. The finished leather was to be returned to the sender of the skins. Quotations for the finished leather were also sent, but as these worked out in sterling at 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. per foot, no business resulted. Apropos of upper leather manufacture, it is rumored that offers of sole leather continue to be made on a large scale, and in some instances at below the corresponding values of competing British mixed tanned bends.

There seems a better tone to the sole leather section, buyers now realizing that values have touched bottom. Demand is still for low-grade stock from dry hides, and some very low prices have been accepted. Heavy and medium weights are round about 18d. to 20d., but for the light grades as low as 16d. has been accepted to clear stock. Split hides are dull, as export to America and France seems to have stopped, and the domestic automobile trade is taking very few hides for upholstery for the time being. Upper stock is a slow seller, and glacé kid at 10d. to 12d. per foot is the most popular. Makers, however, of high-grade ladies' boots are taking the higher grades, and the representative of one large American tannery has of late cleared quite a nice block of stock he bought on a recent buying trip.

Although tanners are exercising their historic privilege of grumbling, yet it is evident they believe in the future of business, as they have recovered from their recent fright, and are again bidding hides up. The recovery from the slump continues, as best ox hides at 8⅝d. per pound in London show an advance of ¼d. Calf were also dearer, best lights selling at 15½d. per pound, and showing an advance of 1½d. The firmness in the Chicago and River Plate markets has also steadied the position, while the dump of government hides, which have been long in store, is steadily coming to an end.

PAPER COMPANY'S EARNINGS REPORTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—In the annual statement of the Brompton Pulp & Paper Company gross earnings, after deducting expenses, insurance and income tax, are set at $1,097,784, against $1,853,588 a year ago. Deduction for depreciation, bond interest and preferred dividends left a balance of $498,010, which is equal to a return of slightly over 7 per cent on the common stock. This compares with 9.57 per cent a year ago.

An outstanding point in the statement is the large amount written off for inventories, to bring these down to current market values. Inventories are set at $3,130,931, and from these is deducted $944,964. It is pointed out that during the year an issue of $2,500,000 8 per cent convertible sinking fund bonds was put out to reimburse the company in part for the amount spent on plant and property, and that improvement in sales and in the company's financial position made it possible to restrict this issue to $1,750,000, at which figure it now stands.

The profit and loss statement shows that after allowing for the writing off of inventories there is carried forward a balance of $811,625, which is compared with $1,643,579 at the end of the previous year. The balance sheet shows a satisfactory preponderance of assets over liabilities. Outstanding features are the increased values of the properties from $8,878,597 to $11,001,824, and an increase in the company's investments from $1,721,418 to $2,116,792. Total assets are placed at $16,645,759, as against $14,457,866 in 1920.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Friday	Thursday	Parity
Sterling	$4.22⅝	$4.22½	$4.8665
Francs (French)	.0819¼	.0809¼	.1930
Francs (Belgian)	.0788½	.0776½	.1930
Francs (Swiss)	.1942	.1940	.1930
Lire	.0436½	.0434	.1930
Guilders	.3684	.3677	.4020
German marks	.0053½	.0054¼	.2380
Canadian dollar	.94⅝	.949	....
Argentine pesos	.3315	.3350	.9650
Drachmas (Greek)	.0435	.0435	.1930
Pesetas	.1500	.1496	.1930
Swedish kroner	.2492	.2495	.2680
Norwegian kroner	.1565	.1575	.2680
Danish kroner	.2002	.2000	.2680

BANK CLEARINGS

NEW YORK, New York — Dun's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows an aggregate of $6,683,006,000, a decrease of 19.5 per cent from last year. Outside of New York there was a decrease of 20.5 per cent.

BOND MARKET IN AN UPWARD SWING

Stimulated by Easier Money, Strength and Activity Was Renewed Last Week, United States War Issues Featuring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—Stimulated by easier money conditions the bond market shook off its recent lethargy during the past week and showed the greatest activity witnessed for many a day. United States war issues were particularly strong and practically all broke through to the highest quotations for a year, while dealings in them were on a remarkably large scale, comprising approximately two-thirds of the entire business in bonds. Liberty 4th 4¼s sold at 98.20, the highest quotation obtained on this issue since the time of offering in 1918. Victory notes broke all previous records, 4¾s reaching 100.30 and 3¾s 100.26.

The encouraging strength and activity in United States war bonds is an undeniable reflection of the easing monetary situation, and the belief prevails that there will be even further improvement in the next few months, so that it should not be long before these high-class and widely held securities reach parity. A further cut in federal reserve rediscount rate to 4 per cent, which is generally anticipated, would, it is believed, tend to bring the time nearer when the Liberty bond owner will be able to dispose of his holdings at the price he paid for them. Nearly all the United States war bonds have advanced from the record low on an average about $12.

Whole List Improves

The improvement in United States war issues has served to brighten the entire bond market, practically all classes of bonds moving to higher levels during the week. Bonds of other governments were fairly active and registered substantial gains. Belgian issues were particularly strong, while Mexicans evinced signs of improvement. French securities hesitated, and some downturns were registered but on the whole were little affected by the announcement of Premier Briand's resignation. The meeting of the Supreme Council at Cannes and the forthcoming economic conference at Genoa are regarded as sources of encouragement for this class of security.

Railroad bonds have been a source of encouragement for investors lately, providing one of the most constructive aspects of the investment market. The puzzling weakness of Erie issues was about the only adverse factor in this group. Industrial issues were comparatively dull, with price changes irregular. There was no pronounced weakness in this department, however. Slight advances have been made by copper securities, the recent improvement in the copper metal situation and announcements of resumption of operations by some companies being the stimulating factors. Some copper bonds are now selling above the highest quotations of last year.

Average prices of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from the day previous, a month ago and year ago, follow:

	Thurs.	Changes from Mo.ago	Yr.ago
10 highest grade rails	86.34	+1.69	+ 7.74
10 second grade rails	81.89	+ .68	+ 7.02
10 public utility bonds	81.25	+ .95	+11.49
10 industrial bonds	91.55	+2.53	+ 5.91
Combined average	85.26	+1.45	+ 8.04

Lull in Municipals

The municipal bond market has not shown much activity, with demand small and offerings light. This condition of affairs, however, is natural in view of the many large issues floated and absorbed toward the close of 1921. Optimism continues to be the keynote and there is expected to be a great demand for this safe type of bond. Municipal offerings are expected to be many and large again this year, as public improvements in order to relieve unemployment are in order. There is no doubt but that these securities will have a ready market. As evidence of this may be taken the $5,000,000 school loan of the City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, which has been authorized by the school board. This issue carries a 4 3-10 per cent interest, which is declared to be the lowest rate obtained since the war by any municipality or state government.

New financing, in various forms of securities, in New York, which is estimated at $117,867,000 during the first week of the new year, compared with $37,590,600 in the last week of 1921, was clear evidence of the great amount of money available for reinvestment after the turn of the year despite the great amount of new issues which featured the last two months of 1921. In December, the total of railroad, public utility and industrial issues was $386,608,290, and in November $235,133,570, an aggregate for the two months of $621,741,860, against $439,618,910 for the same period of 1920.

No extensive foreign financing has materialized during the week, but there are quite a few issues of fair sizes hanging fire, and present indications point to a realization, in the near future, on the anticipations for government financing on a large scale. Among the loans that are pending is another advance of $25,000,000 to the Argentine Government, negotiations for which by a syndicate headed by Blair & Co. is making good progress and a definite announcement is expected soon.

South American countries appear to be taking the lead in calling upon this market for funds, Uruguay and Chile being also reported as after advances of varying sizes. Uruguay is reported to be negotiating for a loan of $25,000,000 for public works development. Bankers doubt whether the eventual loan will amount to as much as $25,000,000, and it is reported that the National City Company has offered Uruguay a loan of from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Industrial establishments in Canada increased from 35,797 in 1918 to 38,344 in 1919, according to recently published figures by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Capital invested increased in the same time from $3,034,801,916 to $3,230,686,368. The value of industrial production in 1919 was $3,520,724,039, in comparison with $3,468,036,975 in the previous year.

According to a cable message to the United States Department of Commerce a slight decrease was reported in the volume of German exports for November compared with the previous month. The decrease in imports was more noticeable, with the result that November shows a greatly diminished trade balance by volume.

After an extensive and thorough experimentation, blotting paper of the finest quality is now for the first time being produced in Canada, the Howard Smith Paper Mills, Ltd., being the pioneers in this branch of the industry. Hitherto the blotting paper used in Canada has been imported, the imports being valued at about $500,000 a year.

Electrification of Berne, Switzerland, railway lines, which are owned by private transportation companies, is to be aided, through a government loan plan, according to a dispatch from the American Legation at Berne.

Contracts to furnish 300,000 tons of coal for French railways have been awarded to William Jacks, London. Quotations on best Admiralty large are 24s. 6d.

DIVIDENDS

Union Oil of California, extra of 1% in addition to quarterly of 2%, payable January 21 to stock of January 11. An extra of same amount was declared three months ago.

F. W. Woolworth Company, quarterly of $2 on common, payable March 1 to stock of Februry 10.

Gillette Safety Razor, quarterly cash of $3, payable March 1 to stock of January 31, and a stock dividend of 2½%, payable June 1 to stock of May 1.

Atlas Powder, quarterly of 1½% on preferred, payable February 1 to stock of January 20.

National Biscuit Company, quarterly of 1¾% on both common and preferred. The common is payable April 15 to holders of March 31 and preferred February 28 to holders of February 14.

Consolidation Coal, quarterly of $1.50, payable January 31 to stock of January 20.

Kirby Petroleum, quarterly of 25 cents, payable January 25 to stock of January 17.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

	Jan. 13	Jan. 6
U S Lib 3½s	97.80	95.66
U S Lib 1st 4s	97.90	97.10
U S Lib 2d 4s	97.76	96.66
U S Lib 1st 4¼s	97.76	97.22
U S Lib 2d 4¼s	97.80	96.84
U S Lib 3d 4¼s	97.96	97.90
U S Lib 4th 4¼s	97.96	97.34
U S Vic 3¾s	100.22	100.08
U S Vic 4¾s	100.22	100.08
Argentine 5s, rcts, 1909	78	....
Belgium gold notes 6s, 1925	95⅞	95
Belgium external 7½s, 1945	106	104
Belgium external 8s, 1941	106	105⅝
Brazil 8s, 1941	104¼	104
Brazil, Rio de Jan 8s, 1940	101	101½
Brazil, Sao Paulo ex 8s, 1936	101¾	101¼
Chile external 8s, 1926	99½	....
Chile external 8s, 1941	102¼	101½
Chile 8s, 1946	101	100¾
Denmark external 6s, 1942	94⅞	94½
Denmark 8s, 1945	108½	107½
Denmark, Copen 5½s, 1944	88½	86¼
Dominican Republic 5s, 1958	88½	....
Dom of Canada 5s, 1926	97	96¼
Dom of Can 10-yr notes, 1929	98½	97¼
Dom of Canada 5s, 1931	95¾	95⅝
Dutch East Indies, 1947	94½	....
France, Bordeaux 6s, 1934	83½	83½
France, Lyons 6s, 1934	83¾	83½
France, Marseilles 6s, 1934	83½	83½
French Gov 7½s, 1941	95	94¾
French Gov 8s, 1945	100½	99⅞
Japan 4s, £, 1931	74	73
Japan 1st 4½s, £, 1935	88	87¼
Japan 2d 4½s, 1925	87	86⅜
Japan Toyko 5s, 1952	68¼	....
Norway 8s, 1940	109¾	108¾
Norway, Bergen 8s, 1945	107	106½
Norway, Christiania 8s, 1945	106½	107¼
Queensland 7s, 1941	107½	106¾
Sweden 6s, 1939	95½	94⅞
Switzerland 8s, 1940	113⅞	114⅜
Switzerland, Berne 8s, 1945	107½	107½
Switzerland, Zurich 8s, 1945	108	107
U K of G Brit 5½ ctfs, 1922	100¼	100¼
U K of G Brit 5½ ctfs, 1929	100½	99⅝
U K of G Brit 20-yr 5½s, '37	98⅞	97½

FRENCH REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

Receipts Fail to Meet the Heavy Governmental Costs but Poor Trade and Lowered Tax Yield Are Blamed for Deficit

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France — The year ended for France with revenue receipts at least 1,000,000,000 francs below estimates, even though these estimates did not forecast enough even to meet ordinary expenditure apart from the outlay on the devastated regions and war pensions which is nominally recoverable from Germany but meantime is perforce met by internal loans.

The deficit is due to bad trade more than anything else and more particularly to the poor yield of the customs duties and the Business Turn-Over Tax. The former fell below estimates as much as 33 per cent in June; when buying abroad began to be resumed in the late summer the deficiency fell to 6 per cent in August and 1 per cent in September but for November it is as much as 29 per cent. As for the Business Turn-Over Tax, it should have produced to date some 700,000,000 of francs more than it actually has.

Comparative Revenues

As compared with the corresponding 11 months of last year revenues show an excess of over 1,000,000,000 francs. This is due to the whole series of new taxes and increased taxes which came into operation in the last half of 1920, just about the time that the depression in trade set in. That they have not had a chance to show their worth yet is admitted on every hand, and with any considerable recovery of commercial activity next year the ordinary budget showing will be much more favorable.

The new year's budget has just passed the lower Chamber and for the first time for many years is likely to be law by the time the financial year which it effects is beginning. The 1920 budget was not voted before half the year had elapsed and the 1921 budget not before the end of April, the administrative expenses being met in the intervals by monthly credits approved by the Chambers. Nothing good could come out of this hand-to-mouth system and government and Parliament are to be congratulated on getting rid of it.

Virtual Equilibrium

They are also to be congratulated on attaining a virtual equilibrium between expenses and revenues for 1922, apart always from the reconstruction and pensions outlay. There have been various changes since the draft budget was presented in the late summer, but wherever expenditure has been increased, as for instance by the prolongation to the government employees' war bonus to meet the high cost of living, care has been taken to meet it by fresh revenue.

The idea of paying current ordinary administrative expenditure of printing bank notes or raising loans has been rigorously ruled out of court alike by Minister of Finance Doumer and by parliamentary leaders. At the same time the policy of paying off the Bank of France advances to the state by 2,000,000,000 francs every year is a noteworthy achievement of 1921 financing and will figure equally in that of 1922. Today these advances stand at 25,000,000,000 francs but before the year is out they will be down to 23,000,000,000, thanks to the operation of the sinking fund. Thus in 1921 the advances will actually have been reduced by 4,000,000,000 instead of 2,000,000,000 francs.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Wheat prices strengthened after a bearish opening yesterday and closing quotations were somewhat higher, with May at 1.11¾ and July at 1.00. Changes in corn were slight, May delivery closing at 53¼ and July at 54¾. More hog arrivals had a depressing effect upon provisions. May barley 58b, January pork 16.40, May barley 83¾a, July rye 76½, January lard 9.12, March lard 9.25b, May lard 9.47a, July lard 9.65b, January ribs 8.35, May ribs 8.45.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York — Cotton futures closed steady yesterday: January 17.95, March 17.88, May 17.54, July 17.07, October 16.45. Spot cotton quiet; middling 18.25.

AMERICAN TRADE TOTALS COMPARED

Decline in 1921 Due Largely to Drop in Prices and Fact That 1920 Was Abnormal Year

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —While there was a decrease of nearly $1,000,000,000 in the favorable trade balance of the United States during 1921, according to the foreign trade statistics for December, issued by the United States Commerce department, it is pointed out that two important things must be remembered in connection with these figures. First, the decline is from 1920, which was an abnormal year, and, second, the drop is due in no small measure to the shrinkage in prices. When a more normal pre-war period is taken for comparison, trade for the past year is estimated to have been even larger than in 1913.

Exports decreased in value in 1920 by $3,743,000,000 and imports by $2,777,000,000, the report said, attributing much of the reduction to the material decline last year in prices of commodities which made up the bulk of the country's foreign trade.

"The lower values of imports and exports in 1921 as compared with 1920 and previous years," the department said, "do not represent corresponding declines in volume of trade, but are to a great extent due to the falling prices."

During 1921 exports amounted to $4,485,000,000 compared with $8,228,000,000 in 1920, while imports aggregated $2,508,000,000 against $5,278,000,000 in 1920.

Exports in December totaled $295,900,000 as against $294,000,000 in November and $720,000,000 in December, 1920, while imports amounted to $236,800,000, against $211,000,000 in November and $266,000,000 in December a year ago.

Imports of gold during 1921 totaled $691,000,000, compared with $417,000,000 during the previous year, while exports of gold aggregated $24,000,000 against $322,000,000. Imports of silver in 1921 totaled $63,000,000, compared with $88,000,000 in 1920, while exports of the white metal amounted to $52,000,000, against $114,000,000.

STRONG TONE IN NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—A strong tone prevailed throughout yesterday's stock market session and practically the entire list moved to higher levels. Further free offerings of money, the better tone of foreign exchange and improved industrial conditions were the foremost influences in the general advance of prices. Sugars and cotton-carrying rails were particularly active at gains of 1 to 2 points. Rails were the strongest feature of the broad bond market also. Call money ruled at 3½ per cent. Sales totaled 645,900 shares.

The market closed very strong. American Car & Foundry 146, up 3¼; American Woolen 80½, up 1; Baldwin Locomotive 90¾, up 1⅜; Bethlehem Steel B 57⅞, up 1¼; Chandler 53½, up 3½; Crucible Steel 61½, up 1½; Studebaker 83⅛, up 1⅝; United States Rubber 53¾, up 1¼.

CAR LOADINGS DECLINE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Loadings of revenue freight totaled 531,034 cars during the week ended December 31, a decrease of 71,334, compared with the same week last year and a reduction of 134,893 cars compared with the previous week, according to reports received by the American Railway Association.

NEW ANGLO-PERSIAN STOCK

LONDON, England—It is officially stated that the Anglo-Persian Oil Company is about to issue £4,000,000 new stock to take the form of ordinary and 8 per cent preference shares. The intention is unofficially stated to be to issue 2,000,000 8 per cent first preferred shares at 21 shillings a share and 600,000 ordinary shares at £2½. Half of the ordinary shares, it is believed, will be alloted to the Burmah Oil Company.

LEADER IN WOOL TRADE GIVES VIEWS

New Chairman of Industrial Council Discusses Problems of Trade of Interest in United States and Great Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BRADFORD, England—The National Wool (and Allied) Industrial Council is composed of an equal number of employers and employees engaged in the wool textile industry, and each side has its own chairman and secretary. The employers have appointed Mr. George Whitaker as their chairman for the ensuing year, and a representative of The Christian Science Monitor has just had an interesting interview with this gentleman. Mr. Whitaker is one of the leading members of the wool trade in this country, and he has an extensive connection in the United States and in Canada.

Starting in business in Bradford in the year 1901, he soon came to the conclusion that there was an opening in the States for an English wool house, and he accordingly opened offices in Boston. At that time—the early part of 1909—there were only one or two British firms with American branches, so that Mr. Whitaker may be regarded as one of the pioneers in this particular branch. He has been a frequent visitor to the States, and his firm have more recently opened a branch at Peterborough, Ontario.

Base for Trade Agreements

Mr. Whitaker is a firm believer in the Industrial Council. He admits that it is not always possible to arrange a mutually satisfactory settlement in disputes between the employers and the employees, but experience has proved that a working agreement can usually be made when both sides are prepared to make concessions. The main part of the council's work lies in the direction of wages and working conditions, and it says much for the influence of this organization that the members have so far been able to avoid anything in the nature of a strike or a lockout.

Referring in the course of conversation to trade with the United States, Mr. Whitaker expressed the opinion that the permanent tariff would have been fixed long ago but for the difficulty of reconciling the imposition of a tariff that would satisfy the Republican Party with the payment of war debts. That, he suggested, was a difficulty that was almost insurmountable, and without doubt was responsible for the delay in arranging the permanent tariff.

Question of a Tariff

Looking at the question of a tariff from the manufacturers' point of view, Mr. Whitaker said: "Of course the manufacturers insist that there must be an equivalent tariff on goods to that on wool. To put it in a nutshell, they want the American market for the Americans. They can never exclude British cloth altogether, because apart from British specialties which have a sale in the States, many men of means in America have always asked for British cloths because they have a softer handle than those produced in the States. The Americans want to manufacture for their own masses, and apparently their idea is to have a sufficient amount of protection to enable them to do that without competition."

Mr. Whitaker said that America was never a big exporter of cloth, although during and after the war a considerable quantity was exported to South America, Canada, Sweden, and the Netherlands. He added that whatever the tariff might be on wool, American manufacturers would always be compelled to import a large quantity of the best merino wool for the simple reason that they annually consumed very much more than was grown in their own country."

Marshall Field & Co.'s weekly report says that the current wholesale distribution of dry goods is greatly in excess of the corresponding period last year.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

ST. JAMES'S GATE WINNER OF TITLE

Defeats the Bohemians in Final Match for the All-Ireland Association Football Championship—Other Sporting Events

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland—The star Rugby football game in Ireland on December 17 was that in which Trinity College, Dublin, defeated Queen's University, Belfast, by 6 points to 5. As regards Association football, the final match for the championship of the newly-founded League of All-Ireland—won by St. James's Gate, which defeated Behemians by the only goal the match produced—was the outstanding attraction, whilst hockey enthusiasts found much to interest them in the ordinary league programs.

The short and unsuccessful tour which Trinity College made in November was not without its good effects. The defeats of both Oxford and Edinburgh appeared to have taught the Trinity fifteen quite a lot, and not only had the side scored wins against Cambridge, Liverpool, and Queen's, but the football played had shown a big advance. The game between Trinity and Queen's was played at a fast pace from start to finish, and was confined mainly to the forwards, whose quick breaking up and hard tackling kept the rear divisions quiet. Starting well, Trinity had the best of the first half and scored twice in the first 10 minutes, through J. K. S. Thompson and Denis Cussen, but both kicks failed. This was all the scoring before the interval, but, after changing ends, the Queen's men did better in attack. They could not, however, get through the home defense till just on time, when T. A. McClelland scrambled across the line, A. R. Wheeler adding the goal points with a splendid kick.

The Landsdowne vs. Bective Rangers match fell below expectations, mainly owing to the latter team being off form. Lansdowne scored all its 16 points in the opening half, and it was not till the second half was more than halfway through that Bective scored their only try, after a nice passing movement which started in midfield and finished by W. P. Collopy crossing the line far out. The kick at goal failed. The remaining games turned out to be rather one-sided. Old Belvedere failed to score against the Clontarf fifteen, who scored 21 points, and Old Wesley could obtain only eight points against Monkstown's 25. Wanderers traveled to Belfast to revive what used to be a regular fixture in pre-war days, and emerged victorious by 13 to 0 from what was, owing to the prevailing conditions, a somewhat poor game.

The meeting of Bohemians and St. James's Gate in the final match for the League of All-Ireland Association football championship attracted a very large crowd, but the football of neither team reached the standard expected. The sides were not quite at full strength. The Bohemians were lacking in this respect and a couple of compulsory changes in their halfback line made all the difference in defense. In addition, the Bohemians' front line played much below usual form and, although it had some easy opportunities of scoring, it failed to do so. On the other hand, the St. James's Gate men played a very keen game. To this, and to the quickness with which they seized their opportunities, they owed their success by 1 to 0. Other results were as follows:

Shelbourne 2, Dublin United 1.
Frankfort 3, Jacobs 0.
Olympia 2, Young Men's Christian Association 2.

The form of the leading hockey clubs was still somewhat uneven. The men of Railway Union were strong favorites for their game with the Hibernians, but they lost by 1 goal to 3. At the start, there was not much to choose between the teams, but the Hibernians appeared just a shade more formidable in attack. Up to the interval there was no scoring; but, on restarting, Thomas Parslow put the Hibernians well ahead by scoring twice in quick succession. The Railway Union then attacked, and William Chiddick reduced the lead. Toward the finish, however, M. H. Cork put the issue beyond doubt by scoring for the Hibernians from a penalty corner. Naas had a very close game with Monkstown and won by the only goal scored. The Royal Berkshire Regiment was unable to hold Three Rock Rovers and was defeated by 2 to 11. Dublin University, showing much improved form, had an easy win against Kingstown Grammar School and scored 13 goals without reply.

SWISS FOOTBALL TEAM IN GERMANY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BERLIN, Germany — Association football in Germany was enlivened on and around December 25 by the visit of some teams from other countries. One such, the football club of Basel, Switzerland, encountered, at Frankfort, the Germania team, which at the time was at the head of the standing in the second division of the regional championship. The match ended in a draw of one goal each, being packed with incident from start to finish. Later the Basel men played at Wurzburg against Wurzburger Kickers and won by 2 goals to 1.

Another interesting game, also at Frankfort, was that between Helvetia and Red Black of Luxemburg. In this case, the Germans gained a fairly easy victory and won by 5 goals to 2. At Karlsbad, Ostbohmen entertained the Prag team of Tzecho-Slovakia. The latter was successful and scored four goals without response. This is hardly surprising, as the Tzecho-Slovaks have long held a good reputation for soccer. The Budapest eleven, of Hungary, played and won two matches. Its first opponents were the men of the Sport Club Stuttgart, who went under by 0 to 4, while their second game was against Turnverein Augsbourg. The score in this match was 5 to 2. There were also two interesting matches, which served as trials prior to the selection of Germany's national team. In one, a side representing the north defeated the south by 7 goals to 2, and in the other, the west beat the east by 5 to 1.

SCOTTISH RUGBY TRIAL IS HELD

Team Representing Scotland Defeated The Rest by 32 to 6 in Last Tryout of the Season

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

EDINBURGH, Scotland — The last trial of the season, in which Scotland defeated The Rest by 32 points to 6, was the principal Rugby football attraction in Scotland on December 24. The trial was of quite an interesting character, and if it had done nothing else, it would have justified itself because of the success that attended the play of A. L. Gracie, Harlequins, and E. H. Liddell, Edinburgh University. At Galashiels, in the previous trial, they scored six tries between them, Liddell obtaining five. At Inverleith, the two repeated the performance exactly, and on the second occasion, Liddell showed a footballing ability which few had credited him with possessing. It was a magnificent performance to get 10 tries in two successive trials, and, if the Harlequin was the outstanding man at the Galashiels game, there is no doubt that the Edinburgh University sprinter was the most conspicuous figure in the Edinburgh match, brilliantly though Gracie performed.

Much had been hoped from the play of W. E. Bryce and G. T. Wilson, both of Selkirk, at halfback, but they did not work well together. Wilson was not a success, and Bryce, who played well and pluckily, suffered in consequence. John Hume, once of the Royal High School Former Pupils and now of Headingley, and J. C. Dykes, Glasgow Academicals, combined nicely. They were in The Rest team to begin with, but were changed to the Scotland side at half-time. Behind winning forwards they made a good impression. G. P. S. Macpherson pleased the selectors so much that he was given a place in the Scottish side against France, although not regarded as good enough for his Blue at Oxford University. He showed ability and great promise, although it was hardly expected that he would be considered good enough just then for international football. There were seven men new to international honors eventually chosen for the Scottish fifteen against France—three backs and four forwards.

Apart from the international trial, there were only two matches of importance, one in Edinburgh and one at Hawick. So as not to clash with the trial game, the Edinburgh Academicals and the London Scottish met in the forenoon on a pitch almost unfit to be played upon. The Academicals, who had several leading players absent, were no match for a representative London Scottish side, and they met with no ordinary defeat, the visitors winning by 35 points to 0. It was one of the weakest displays given by the Academicals this season. Notable players for the London Scots were P. A. Macintosh, A. Grant, Oxford University, E. J. W. Brown, formerly of Heriot's Former Pupils, and R. K. Millar, an Edinburgh Academy boy. With A. T. Sloan still unable to play, J. W. S. McCrow, the international three-quarter, unavailable, and R. I. Marshall, the captain, playing in the trial game, the Academica's could not respond to the requirements of the occasion.

The program for the day, short as it originally was, was curtailed further by frost, and the only inter-club game of any note was that between Hawick and Gala at Hawick, where the ground was covered with straw. These great rivals, in football as in all other things, had a fine and equal battle, and the result, a draw, was quite in accord with the run of the game.

YALE BASEBALL STARTS

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut — The Yale varsity baseball squad has been ordered to begin their early training. Coach A. E. B. Tommers has started the diamond candidates at work in the gymnasium cage for three days a week. Baseball practice in January is a new procedure at Yale University.

BROS NAMED CAPTAIN

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota—Chester Bros of Minneapolis, Minnesota, has been elected captain of the University of Minnesota hockey team. He is a senior in the engineering college. A tentative schedule for the Gophers includes a game at St. Paul, February 1, with Notre Dame.

TRACK TEAM TO VISIT JAPAN

CHICAGO, Illinois—The track team of the University of Chicago will make a trip to Japan to meet university teams there during the summer according to Prof. Harold Moulton of the athletic association.

HALIFAX HOLDS FIRST POSITION

St. Helens Recreation Is Second in the Northern Rugby Football Union Standing

NORTHERN RUGBY FOOTBALL UNION
(To December 24 inclusive)

	W.	L.	D.	Points For	Agst	P. C.
Halifax	12	4	1	244	98	73.52
St. Helens R.	12	4	1	229	120	73.52
Dewsbury	11	4	0	143	103	73.33
Oldham	11	4	1	226	110	71.87
Wigan	9	4	1	171	80	67.85
York	10	5	1	126	86	65.62
Warrington	9	5	0	144	133	64.28
Hull	12	7	0	270	149	63.15
Huddersfield	10	6	0	298	128	62.50
Hull K. R.	10	6	0	219	131	62.50
Leigh	8	5	2	128	121	60.00
Leeds	10	7	1	296	126	58.33
Batley	10	7	1	173	139	58.33
Barrow	8	6	0	145	149	57.14
Widnes	6	6	2	107	97	50.00
Rochdale H.	7	8	1	126	112	46.87
Hunslet	7	9	2	104	252	44.44
Bramley	7	9	0	140	217	43.75
St. Helens	7	10	0	127	197	41.17
Swinton	6	9	0	96	156	40.00
Wakefield	5	11	0	108	149	31.25
Broughton R.	4	10	1	97	105	30.00
Salford	4	10	1	98	161	30.00
Featherstone	4	13	0	134	232	23.52
Keighley	2	15	0	60	309	11.76
Bradford N.	0	17	0	70	401	00.00

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

HALIFAX, England — Halifax and St. Helens Recreation, each with a percentage of 73.52, held the first and second place, respectively, in the standing of the Northern Rugby Football Union after the games on December 24, the former leader, Dewsbury, falling to third place. The most surprising result on the date mentioned was the defeat of Hull Kingston Rovers by Featherstone Rovers. Neither of the regular halfbacks was available for Hull, but this does not account for the fact that Featherstone was the better team forward. After each side had scored a try, nothing seemed to arrest the progress of the winners' forwards, who swayed the game as they wished. In the later stages, Hull was overwhelmed by the dash and vigor of the opposing attack. Featherstone Rovers fully earned their 20-points-to-3 victory. It was a long time since Hull Kingston Rovers had been so decisively beaten.

Halifax and Dewsbury played an attractive game at Halifax, the home team winning by 18 points to 8. The first try came as the result of a smart transfer from the base of the scrum to E. Catterall, who went over the line like a flash. The try was converted. Halifax scored next, from a forward rush, Clement Garforth kicking the goal. Play ruled fast and keen, the tackling being of an excellent character. E. Rees snapped the ball in the open and, running strongly, got near the line before being compelled to pass the ball. Catterall took the pass and, although partially held, forced his way over the line. Dewsbury then appeared to have the game well in hand, but a brilliant piece of play changed matters. With the Halifax forwards heeling well, R. Lloyd secured from a scrum, and, after much clean passing, the ball went to J. G. Stacey, who raced along the touch-line, punted over the head of the Dewsbury fullback, J. Lyman, and scored near the posts. Although a man short, Halifax never lost hold on the game from this point, and tries were added by Dai Rees, and A. Milnes, Garforth kicking two goals. Frank Gallagher lead the Dewsbury forwards with distinction.

Hunslet gained a meritorious victory over Rochdale Hornets. At the outset, the Hornets appeared likely to carry all before them, but later Hunslet rallied and, by clever back play, registered 10 points to Rochdale's 3. Forward, the teams were fairly evenly matched, but Hunslet had an advantage in the rear divisions. Benjamin Jolley had a great day, and scored all the points for Warrington. Barrow could only respond to the extent of a goal and try, thus losing by 5 to 10. Batley defeated Bramley in a strenuous game at Batley, and thus reversed the previous cup-tie result. The brilliant play of Frederick Carter inspired the Batley team. Twenty-two points were scored by the winners, and 13 by the losers.

Wakefield Trinity beat Keighley on the latter's inclosure by 13 points to 3, in a rather scrappy game. Wigan piled up 36 points to Leigh's 6, and Huddersfield had the better of a match against Bradford Northern, scoring 26 points to 3. St. Helens Recreation hardly deserved to defeat St. Helens by 6 points to 0. Broughton Rangers and Salford gave a poor display, the Rangers winning by 5 points to 4. In a match conspicuous for penalties, Oldham defeated Swinton by 12 points to 3. The York forwards again proved that they could master the Leeds team, winning this time by 9 points to 7. The Australasians had not much difficulty in defeating Hull. The visitors did most of their scoring in the first half. The Hull men improved later but could not get near the 22 points their opponents had obtained and had to rest content with 11.

OPINIONS EXPRESSED BY GOLF OFFICIALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Opinions expressed by officials of the United States Golf Association, who arrived here yesterday for the annual meeting today, indicated that a return will be made to the St. Andrews stymie rule and that the penalty stroke for lost ball or out of bounds will be abolished. This is the information gleaned by R. A. Gardner of this city, who is said to be slated for election as first vice-president of the golfing body.

Barring of ribbed and other freak clubs is another subject to be debated at the afternoon luncheon, at which delegates from all the sectional organizations will be guests of the executive committee of the national body.

All professionals and superintendents of courses have been urged to attend the meeting of the greens section committee, to be held this morning. W. A. Alexander of the Old Elm Club, Chicago member of the committee, said much valuable information will be disseminated at the meeting. Delegates will be asked to act on the question of voting their clubs for membership in this section of the association.

More than 1000 golfers from all parts of the United States are expected to attend the sessions, which this year are to be characterized by a tranquillity that marks a new epoch in the history of American golf. No war with sectional factions threatens. No question has appeared on which there is likely to be a split.

MAINE GIVES OUT TWO SCHEDULES

Track and Baseball Dates Call for Busy Seasons in These Two Sports at Orono

ORONO, Maine—An active season is outlined for the University of Maine track team in the schedule just approved by the athletic board, including two trips to Boston and one to Philadelphia in addition to the intercollegiate games. The schedule follows:

February 4—Boston Athletic Association indoor meet at Boston (relay race with Brown University).

April 28 and 29—University of Pennsylvania relay carnival at Philadelphia.

May 6—Holy Cross College at Orono; 13—Maine intercollegiate championships at Waterville; 20—New England intercollegiate championships at Boston; 27—Intercollegiates Association of Amateur Athletics of America championships.

The baseball schedule, also approved, includes games with Harvard University, Brown University and Dartmouth College. It follows, games away from home being designated:

April 19—Colby College at Waterville (exhibition); 24—Amherst College at Amherst (pending); 25—Brown University at Providence; 26—Harvard University at Boston; 27—Boston College at Boston; 28—Norwich University at Northfield (pending); 29—Dartmouth College at Hanover.

May 1—University of Vermont at Burlington (pending); 6—Bowdoin College at Brunswick; 12—Bates College at Lewiston; 17—Colby College at Waterville; 20 Bowdoin College; 24—Bates College.

June 2—Colby College.

LEGION OFFERS SKATING TROPHY

Goes to the Winner of Most Points in National Amateur Outdoor Races at Plattsburg

PLATTSBURG, New YORK — The national headquarters of the American Legion is presenting to the winner of the greatest number of points won at the national amateur outdoor skating championship races, to be held here January 24, 25 and 26, a title cup, the National American Legion Trophy. It is planned that this cup will be presented to the national champion by some national official of the American Legion.

The national meet at Plattsburg, sanctioned by the International Skating Union, will bring together the fastest amateurs in the United States, and among those expected are Joseph Moore, of New York, international outdoor and indoor champion (1920-21) and winner of the Middle Atlantic championship on January 1 at Newburgh; Charles Jewtraw, national champion, 1920-21; Roy McWhirter, of Chicago, winner of the New York State championship at Plattsburg in 1921; M. Goodman, of Winnipeg, Manitoba; Charles Gorman, of St. John, New Brunswick; Russell Wheeler, of Montreal, Quebec; Leslie Boyd, Paul Forsman and many others.

THOMAS ELECTED CAPTAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BLOOMINGTON, Indiana — Eugene Thomas '23 was elected captain of the varsity basketball team at the meeting of the men of last year's squad today. Thomas, playing his second year on the squad, is playing the floor guard position. He takes the place of Edward Dehority, captain-elect who failed to return to school.

NEW ROWING DEVICE

PRINCETON, New Jersey—In an effort to improve the evenness of pace of the Princeton University oarsmen, the coaches will place a clock with a big second and a small minute hand in front of the crew candidates while they work out on the stationary machines in the gymnasium. By glancing at the clock, the stroke can tell the number of beats to the minute.

TECHNOLOGY IS WINNER, 3 TO 1

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Massachusetts Institute of Technology hockey team defeated the Dalhousie College representatives at the Boston Arena on Friday evening by 3 goals to 1.

HUTCHISON WINS TITLE

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Jock Hutchison, British open champion, won the open golf championship of northern California, Saturday, with a card of 304.

FINE CREW SQUAD AT PENNSYLVANIA

Return of Many Veterans and the Entire Freshman Eight Makes the Red and Blue Outlook Very Bright This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — Rowing prospects at the University of Pennsylvania are brighter than in many years, due largely to the wealth of veteran material and the new boathouse which was formally opened in the fall.

When Joseph Wright, head coach, returned from his home in Toronto, Ontario, a few days ago, he was greeted by one of the finest looking squads that he has ever seen. Wright spent the holidays in Canada, and during his absence more than 200 men reported to Capt. E. P. Mitchell '22. This number has passed the 250 mark, and now the other coaches at the university are imploring the rowing tutor to turn over some of his surplus material to other spring activities.

In recent years Coach Wright has been able to get out more men for rowing than the football coaches can muster, and rowing also runs far ahead of track, lacrosse and baseball.

Work on the rowing machines has already started and will continue until the time Coach Wright is able to take his men to the boathouse in Fairmount Park and send them out in shells. In recent years the Red and Blue has been able to go on the water the latter part of February and indications are that the boats will be launched again at the customary time. For the first time in rowing history at the university Pennsylvania is now equipped to take care of all the crews that turn out. A number of new shells have been ordered and will be placed in use in the spring. There are accommodations for 200 men at the new boathouse and the management expects every locker to be in use.

One of the most encouraging bits of news is the announcement that every member of the varsity crew who rowed at Poughkeepsie, New York, last year is back. The entire freshman crew is intact and ready to step up higher and five of the eight men in the junior varsity are also in college. Altogether it is one of the most seasoned squads that Coach Wright has had since he has been coaching at the university.

Heading the list is Capt. E. P. Mitchell '22, the 143-pound stroke oar who pulled the Red and Blue to a victory over Yale University on the Derby River course last spring. Mitchell is the lightest stroke Pennsylvania has ever had and one of the smallest in college ranks. Coach Wright considers him a finished sweep oarsman in every sense of the word, but naturally he is somewhat handicapped by his size. He is a product of the Red and Blue's 145-pound crew of two years ago.

S. E. Jellinek '22, who rowed No. 7 last year, is available for his old position, and G. C. Howell '22 is back for the No. 6 post. Jellinek weighs 163 and Howell 172. In the waist of the varsity boat, H. F. Waidner '23, Edward Wheeler '23 and H. T. Swan '22 are also available. All three weigh around the 175-pound mark and have been rowing for several years.

E. W. Day '22, who played center on the varsity football team for the last two years, is anxious to regain his No. 2 seat in the big shell and R. D. Roberts '23 is out again for the bow position. The only absentee will be Coxswain E. S. Gillette, who graduated last June, but his loss will not be felt so keenly as J. H. Chase '23 who was coxswain of the junior varsity in the final race of the year, steered the varsity in all the earlier regattas.

Of the junior varsity oarsmen C. H Darby, S. H. Guenthner, W. H. Copeland and O. J. Loosen have graduated but G. B. Singer '22, H. E. Liefeld '23, L. M. Rosenburgh '22 and J. A. Rugh '23 are still in college. P. T. Williams '23 and L. F. Barnhart '22, who were substitutes in the junior varsity last year, are also available.

From the freshman crew, Coach Wright will get a number of good oarsmen, including H. A. Medholt, the stroke; J. A. Dern, T. D. French, H. M. Teaf, R. K. Weil, W. G. Baskerville, K. P. Chesney and R. L. Henn. E. A Bray, coxswain of the freshman eight, will probably handle the ropes in the junior varsity shell.

Pennsylvania's rowing schedule calls for five big races, with the opening regatta on the Schuylkill River, Saturday, Apil 15, with Yale University crews. Varsity and junior varsity races will be held with Coach Corderry's rowing pupils. The race will probably be held over the Henley course of a mile and five sixteenths.

A week later one of the biggest races of the year for Coach Wright's crews will be held on the Charles River at Boston against Harvard University, Princeton University, and the United States Naval Academy. Pennsylvania had tentatively arranged a dual regatta with the navy on the Severn at Annapolis, Maryland, but is well pleased to enter the quadrangular regatta at Boston instead.

The annual Childs Cup race with Pennsylvania, Princeton and Columbia as the entrants, will be held on Lake Carnegie, Princeton, May 13. Two weeks later Pennsylvania will take part in the American Henley regatta on the Schuylkill course, Philadelphia, and the season will wind up with the annual intercollegiate race at Poughkeepsie late in June. The Red and Blue management is also arranging an attractive schedule for the freshman crew.

DEVEREUX HEADS PRINCETON POLO

Orange and Black Is Planning to Have a Regular Varsity Team in This Famous Sport

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PRINCETON, New Jersey—The organization of the Princeton Polo Association has put polo as an athletic sport and as a pastime on an organized basis at Princeton University. Over 30 undergraduates have enrolled in the association. There are several kinds of membership to the association: life, alumni, associate, active undergraduate members, and participating members who play on the representative teams.

Hitherto polo has been played as a sport only by student members of the Princeton Field Artillery Unit of the Reserve Officers Training Corps and only the military unit has been represented by a team in intercollegiate circles. Now it is planned to have not only a Field Artillery team, but also a regular university team that will be accorded all the privileges of a minor sport aggregation.

W. D. Deveraux Jr, '02, who captained the Princeton polo team which defeated Yale in the first intercollegiate polo match to be played in this country in 1902, is graduate president of the association. A E. Kennedy '90 is graduate vice-president; R. P. McGrann '96, graduate secretary, and Fitz-Eugene Dixon '09, graduate treasurer. A. P. Hall '22, captain of the Field Artillery team, has been elected undergraduate president; J. L. Bathgate, secretary, and E. H. Stabler '22, treasurer.

The officers of the association are anxious to interest Yale and Harvard in the formation of similar organizations at those institutions. Certain rules, it is thought, must be laid down, as to the breed and speed of ponies, so that no team may gain an unfair advantage. It is probable that triangular tournaments will be arranged and held at different polo clubs in the east during summer vacation.

CAPTAIN SMITH ONLY VETERAN

Basketball Prospects at University of Nebraska Are Not Considered Very Bright This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—The basketball outlook at the University of Nebraska this season is far from bright. The Scarlet and Cream squad contains only one veteran, Capt. A. H. Smith '22, who is playing his third season at forward.

Coach O. A. Frank, who succeeds P. J. Schissler as basketball mentor, however, has a large squad of promising material which is expected to show up strongly before the season has progressed very far.

G. T. Warren '23, a first-string substitute of last season, is being used at the center position. He is an athlete of considerable high school experience and clever on floorwork although somewhat weak on basket-shooting. F. D. Carman '23 and R. C. Russell '23 were used at forward in the preliminary games. G. O. Munger '23 and A. D. Kohl '23 are being used as guards.

Other members of the squad who have been showing skill in practice are E. S. Haverly '23, V. S. Lewellen '24, L. C. Holland '24, W. A. Schapers '24. Holland, Schapers and Lewellen were members of the 1920 Nebraska high school championship basketball team.

The Nebraska schedule this season includes 16 games with Missouri Valley colleges.

KANSAS EXPECTS FINE TRACK TEAM

No Less Than 13 Letter Men Have Reported to Coach Karl Schlademan — Capt. E. L. Bradley Is the Individual Star

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LAWRENCE, Kansas—Track work at the University of Kansas has started in earnest, and track coach, Karl Schlademan, is preparing the Crimson and Blue athletes for the biggest track schedule in the Missouri Valley Conference that has ever faced this college. Thirteen letter men have reported for work. Besides these men there are a number of promising athletes from last year's freshman team, as well as a large field of candidates of unknown ability.

The University of Kansas lost only four letter men last year and prospects as a whole look somewhat brighter for a stronger team this year. Capt. E. L. Bradley '22, Olympic star, will be the mainstay of the team again this year. Bradley is a 10s. man in the 100-yard dash, can usually be counted on for five points in the running broad jump, is a fair high jumper, and is a good man with the javelin and shot. P. M. O'Leary '23, Missouri Valley quarter-mile champion, will again run the 440 for the Crimson and Blue. Orval Bradley '23, quarter-mile and relay man from last year, will help O'Leary, also M. F. Griffin '24, from last season's freshman squad is expected to develop into a great quarter-miler this year.

In the distance events, B. M. Meidinger '23 will lead the half-milers. A. E. Simms '24 and M. W. Brown '24, from the 1920 freshmen, will add two strong half-milers to the squad. P. B. Patterson '23, W. M. James '23, A. R. Massey '22, J. G. Wilson '23, J. C. Kellett '23, and Clyde Lucas '24, from the cross-country team, will all be excellent material for mile and two-mile events.

Perhaps the Crimson and Blue needs high jumpers more than any other thing. C. A. McAdams '23 holds a track letter for high jumping last year, but Coach Schlademan has not found any other promising material as yet.

Kansas was rather weak in the pole vault last season, but with C. D. Rogers '23, who won his letter in this event last season, much improved, and with the addition of Charles Heizer '22, a two-letter man, who has returned to college, the Crimson and Blue should be able to hold its own in vaulting this year.

Captain Bradley will run the dashes, also the hurdles. Esmonde Kearney '24, a fine sprinter, from the freshmen team, will probably be Bradley's teammate in the dashes. A. E. Woestemeyer '23 will be available for the outdoor season. Woestemeyer, beside being a sprinter, is a star forward on the Kansas basketball five.

E. A. Sandefur '22, who won the shot put at the Penn relay games last year, will be Coach Schalderman's mainstay in the weight event. Captain Bradley and J. M. Broady '23, will also be used in this event. The schedule for the season follows:

INDOOR MEETS

February 25—Kansas City Athletic Club invitation meet at Kansas City.

March 4—University of Illinois relay carnival, Urbana; 17—University of Missouri; 25—Missouri Valley Conference championships.

OUTDOOR MEETS

April 15—University of Oklahoma; 22—Drake University relay carnival at Des Moines; 29—University of Pennsylvania relay carnival at Philadelphia.

May 6—University of Nebraska; 13—Kansas City Athletic Club; 20—University of Missouri at Columbia; 26 and 27—Missouri Valley Conference championships at Lawrence.

June 2 and 3—Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association championships at Iowa City.

CHAMPION REELECTED

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Yachting in Long Island Sound is expected to flourish next summer if skippers in the New Haven Yacht Club are any prophets. E. G. Osborn, again chosen fleet captain, has under consideration a club recommendation that a day of racing off this harbor be held when the New York Yacht Club puts in here during its summer cruise to the eastward. Captain Osborn is expected to ask the New York club to consider New Haven's plans in arranging their cruise dates. J. N. Champion was reelected commodore.

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HAWKEYE STATE will sail from Baltimore to Hawaii Feb. 18.

CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY SHACKLED

Though Nominally Under Inter-Allied Railway Committee, Japanese Station Commandants Control Running of the Trains

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARBIN, Manchuria.—The Chinese Eastern Railway, in its relation to the Far East, as important as was the Berlin-to-Baghdad road in the strategy of empire that led up to the world war in 1914, is conceded to be one of the important questions before the Washington Conference. It can be said in all truth that along the extenuation of this line of railway which continues eastward to the Pacific through Russian territory, the war is still going on.

In 1983, or 100 years after the signing of the treaty under which the road was constructed, the Chinese Eastern reverts to China. After 1938 the Chinese Government can take the road over by reimbursing Russia for the money spent on its construction, minus the accrued earnings. Up to this time there have been no surplus earnings; and, while economy in management is being practiced, there is little likelihood of any credit being piled up as an offset for the amount China must pay in order to become the owner of this important link in the longest continuous railway line in the world.

Extent of Line

The Chinese Eastern Railway, counting its branches, is 1620 versts or 1120 miles in length. This includes the straightaway line connecting eastward with the Ussuri Railway leading to Vladivostok, now under the control of the Japanese armed forces in Siberia, and westward with the Chita Railway extending to Moscow and Petrograd.

Since the Allies took over the control of the Chinese Eastern in 1918, America and Japan have put in 6,000,000 gold rubles on an equal basis, for which neither nation has a note or an evidence of obligation. In the same period America, Japan and China have spent on the Trans-Siberian railroads, including the Chinese Eastern, 20,000,000 gold rubles, of which China spent or advanced 600,000 gold rubles.

The Inter-Allied Technical Board and the Inter-Allied Railway Committee were formed at Vladivostok in March, 1918, to handle the economic and technical administration of the Siberian and Chinese Eastern railways, as originally created, the membership of these committees included America, Japan, England, France, China, Italy, and Tzecho-Slovakia. With the evacuation of the Czechs, that nation soon dropped out. The Inter-Allied Railway Committee, made up of the consuls of America, Japan, England, France and China, with a Russian as chairman, still holds together, but its meetings and rulings are farcical, as the Japanese command runs the road. The Japanese station commandants permit the trains to move only upon their order, and a recent ruling forbidding the running of trains at night is looked upon as the final blow to Vladivostok as a competitive port with Dairen, served by the South Manchuria (Japanese-owned) Railway. With Vladivostok out of the running the vast bean export business hereinafter given will accrue to the South Manchurian Railway and to the Japanese port, Dairen. Color is lent to this claim by a recent announcement credited to the Japanese Minister of War to the effect that the withdrawal of troops will begin in April, at which time the export season closes.

Methods Peculiar to East

An American railway man would look upon the method of railway management and operation put into effect by Russia and maintained on the Chinese Eastern as little short of weird. To operate these 1100 miles of railroad there are employed 18,936 people, or more than 17 to a mile. About half of these, practically all of the laborers, are Chinese. Considering the long stretches of sparsely inhabited country through which the road runs, this is four times as many people as a similar tonnage carrier would utilize in America.

Up to a year ago there were 25,000 employees, but under the new management retrenchment has been practiced and about 7000 employees have been laid off. Besides, every employee is either furnished a company-owned flat or house to live in, or given a salary allowance in lieu of quarters. Before cutting down in force the quarters' allowance amounted to 125,000 gold rubles per year; it is now down to 70,000 gold rubles, which shows that there has also been put into effect a bunching-up order. In Harbin alone the company owns 900 flats, a majority of which are separate houses. The main office building of the Chinese Eastern Railway is bigger than that of the Chicago Northwestern in Chicago.

A Six-Hour Day

The employees begin at 9 a. m. and quit work at 3 p. m., with no time off for lunch. While 3 p. m. is the regulation quitting hour for the office employees, if it is important to see an official, safety lies in calling not later than half past two. The operation of trains on a Russian-managed railway is very different from the methods in effect in America. The cannon ball train on the Chinese Eastern operates on the 150-mile stretch extending from Harbin to Changchung, where it connects with the South Manchurian Railway, a line that operates with the same snap and precision that characterizes the railways of Japan proper.

The time required from Harbin to Changchung is six hours and 50 minutes, two hours having been sliced off the time card as compared with a year ago. The actual running time is fairly fast, but the stops at stations are indefinite.

The writers of the treaty with China were men who saw far ahead, as the Chinese Eastern Railway owns almost everything in and around Harbin. All of the houses are built on land bought from the railroad company. The sales of these lots are made by auction, subject to the restriction that they must revert to China when the lease term expires 61 years hence. There are many splendid buildings in Harbin, and at the rate of erection in 1921, it will be one of the best cities in China from a standpoint of elegance of its structures. The Chinese Eastern Railroad also owns the telephone system, to which there are about 1200 private subscribers who pay in round figures $100 in United States currency a year for a very indifferent service, without the privilege of talking to the Chinese city of Fujijan which lies right alongside of Harbin. The putting in of an automatic telephone system is now under way and subscribers are looking forward hopefully to a surcease from the old order.

Company Activities

The company owns and operates an electric light plant. A Japanese-owned and operated company competes with the railroad in furnishing electric light in the city. There are privately owned plants serving certain districts, and a franchise has been granted to a Chinese corporation for a tramway and electric light privilege, but the streets are poorly lighted.

A great part of the Chinese Eastern Railroad is operating with wood burning engines. In Russia wood is measured by the cube instead of by the cord; a cube of wood is about 443 square feet or nearly 3½ cords. One wood-cutting concern sold the railroad company this year 106,000 cubes at an average of $15 United States currency per cube. More coal is burned than wood, but wood is the cheaper and its use for fuel is increasing. Coal costs from $3.30 to $5 per ton at the mines, but wood costs less.

The Chinese Eastern traverses a country that is rich in resources. Thinly settled and with approximately the climate of Minnesota, Manchuria and Mongolia can produce enough food to supply the vast population of China and have some left over for export. The wheat crop this year in Manchuria is 20,000,000 poods or 365,000 tons. The soy bean crop north of Changchung will run over 1,000,000 tons. These estimates on the chief crops of Manchuria are furnished by the Chinese Eastern Railroad and are considered pretty authentic. The harvesting has been finished and the wheat and beans are moving. The yield per acre of wheat is about 40 per cent below normal, but there was a greatly increased acreage. From many sources the information has been sought and the answer is unanimous that there has never been a failure in production of crops in Manchuria.

Beans and Wheat Lead

As will be seen from the quantities produced this year, beans come first with wheat second. In tonnage for railroad haul, bean cake, bean oil and flour follow in the order given. There are in Harbin 41 bean oil mills operated by power. There are many small horse and man-power presses throughout the country. The importance of the soy bean as a food for persons has not been realized. A Scandinavian physical scientist claims that bread and milk as well as an edible oil can be made out of the soy bean. At this time the cake exported to Japan is used for fertilizer chiefly, while the oil is exported for soap making, to be sold for olive oil and for other uses. The Chinese Eastern railroad handles the wheat and beans at a rate of about 1¼ cents per ton per mile, which is about 50 per cent more than like commodities pay in the United States.

There are a few American firms doing business in Harbin. A carload of steel from Sparrow Point, Maryland, paid approximately $900 freight to Dairen, and from Dairen to Harbin the charge was $1100. From Dairen to Changchung the distance is 436 miles and the freight rate is 1.31 7-10 yen per 100 kilos, or a little less than 66 American cents for 220 pounds.

The South Manchurian Railroad runs from Dairen to Changchung. From the latter point to Harbin it is 150 miles and the rate is 2 gold rubles per 100 kilos, or a little over an American dollar to haul 220 pounds that distance. The Inter-Allied Technical Board, which fixes these rates, readily admits that they are high, but says also that the need for income is very great. The funds advanced by America, Japan and China were expended in the purchase of supplies without which the roads could not function, and the committee in charge is trying to make the Chinese Eastern self-supporting.

Room for Population

The commerce of nations in China reckons little with Manchuria or Mongolia, the territory served by the Chinese Eastern Railway. It is claimed that north Manchuria and east Mongolia could easily support a population of 100,000,000 instead of the less than 20,000,000 who now inhabit the two provinces. North of the Chinese Eastern Railway there is about 300,000 square miles of territory, not one-twentieth of the cultivable land of which has ever known the touch of the plow. E. S. Little, a well-known geographer of China, makes this statement:

"The bulk of the Chinese have probably never heard of the Province at all, and foreigners have had such a hazy impression of it that they were discouraged from any sort of investigation, yet actually it is of absorbing interest both politically and commercially. The River Amur is navigable for more than 2000 miles from the sea, and is fed by a great number of smaller navigable arteries, the total length of water being estimated at 42,000 miles.

"The great plains are covered with a grass which could support millions of cattle, and the land could produce cereals in vast abundance. There are rich deposits of all kinds of metals and minerals—as vast as yet virgin. The forests are so extensive that one expert told me that 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 fine trees could be cut out every year for hundreds of years without in any way destroying the existence or usefulness of the forests. The rivers were so stocked that they promise rich harvests for anyone working them."

Country Little Affected

Mr. Little wrote the above in 1913, when he said that the revelation of the country came to him "as a shock." Since that year the passage of armies, the American, Japanese, English, French, Tzecho-Slovak, Polish, and Rumanian, and the prisoners of war have made but little impress on this splendid domain. For not only are Manchuria and Mongolia lands of opportunity, but Siberia, east, north and west could, if developed, furnish homes for millions of people and food in plenty for the nations that must import.

A caste struggle between the Russians, the occupation of the Pacific shores by the Japanese, and the weakness or disintegration of China keep this area of opportunity a veritable "no man's land." To the solution of this problem the nations could well afford to devote serious and purposeful effort.

GREAT ADVANCE BY SWEDISH WOMEN

In Past Few Years They Have Entered Government, Universities, and Professions

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

HELSINGFORS, Finland.—Scandinavian women, including the women of Finland, are generally considered to be in the forefront of all other women in European countries with regard to social and political progress. Norway was the first constitutional country in Europe to give women the vote, while Finland possesses the proud distinction of having elected the first woman member of Parliament in the world in the person of Fru Furujhelm, who still sits in the Finnish Diet.

Danish women were conceded the franchise in 1915, and voted for the first time in 1918 and 1920. Swedish women became enfranchised in 1918, and voted for the first time in the recent Swedish general election last September. In each of these countries women vote on equal terms with men, and all, with the exception, perhaps, of Norway, have returned a creditable number of women members of Parliament. Finland today has 18 women members of Parliament, Denmark 11 and Sweden 5. Three women have sat in the past in the Norwegian Storthing, though one only now remains, who sits as an alternate.

Equal Pay for Equal Work

During this comparatively short interval the influence of Scandinavian women voters has impressed itself upon the respective governments of each country with remarkable force. Sweden today is noted for the most equitable marriage law in the world. Its principal provisions strengthen the matrimonial independence of the wife, abolish the husband's personal guardianship over the wife, deprive the husband of the legal right to dispose of his wife's personal property, and afford to the wife the possibility of obtaining increased legal protection. The general aim of the measure is to insure matrimonial equality for both sexes.

Scandinavian women are in full possession of practically all the rights and privileges which their sisters in southern Europe are still struggling to obtain. The various systems of education in each country, but especially in Sweden, are among the best in the world. The policy of equal pay for equal work in the professions and in industry has been officially acknowledged even in the highest posts, provided women hold the same university degrees as the men. Daughters have been placed on equal terms with sons in regard to rights of inheritance.

Professions Open to Women

Women have also the right of entry into all the universities, and compete on equal terms with men in degree examinations. The various professions, including the law, have been open to women for many years, and marriage is considered no bar in the exercise of any one of them. Scandinavian women, however, are still excluded from the church, the army, and the highest posts in the foreign diplomatic service; but they are eligible as members of the government, though such an appointment has not yet been made.

Exclusion from military offices is no hardship to these women of the north, for nowhere has the gospel of disarmament fallen on more receptive soil than in the Scandinavian countries. The right of admission to the priesthood, on the other hand, is being strenuously urged in more than one northern Riksdag, and last spring a theological woman student of Norway, Mrs. Martha Steinsvik, created a considerable stir by officiating in the Norwegian State Church of Gronland, Christiania, by permission of its liberal-minded pastor.

Scandinavian women are great lovers of peace, and their loyalty to the League of Nations has so impressed itself upon their respective governments, that each country has commissioned a woman representative, either as delegate or alternate, to attend the meetings of the Assembly at Geneva. Mrs. Anna Wicksell is the woman alternate for Sweden, Prof. Kristine Bonnevie represents Norway, and Miss Henni Forchhammer acts as technical adviser on women's questions to the Danish delegation.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

"LE ROI D'YS"

"Le Roi d'Ys," opera in three acts and five scenes; book by Edouard Blau, music by Edouard Lalo, presented at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York City. The cast:

Mylio.....Beniamino Gigli
Karnac.....Giuseppe Danise
The King.....Leon Rothier
Saint Corentin.....Paolo Ananian
Jahel.....Millo Picco
Margared.....Rosa Ponselle
Rozenn.....Frances Alda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—After 31 years of waiting New York has at last heard Lalo's "Le Roi d'Ys." It had been announced for production at the Metropolitan during the season of 1889-90 and, when it was not given during that season, it was promised for the next, but by that time Wagner reigned supreme at the Metropolitan and nothing more was heard of the Lalo opera until it was announced for this season by Mr. Gatti-Casazza.

Edouard Lalo's opera "Fiesque" won a third prize in a contest held by the Theatre Lyrique. The work by which he has been best known in America, his "Symphonie Espagnole," was composed in 1874. Other compositions continued to win for him a Parisian success until 1882, when his grand ballet, "Namouna," failed to score, though it is said to be written in a style far superior to the ballets of the period. Lalo at once began to work on his "Le Roi d'Ys," which had been sketched out for nearly six years. In fact the overture was completed and played in Paris years before. According to H. E. Krehbiel New York heard the overture four months before the opera was produced in Paris, as Theodore Thomas played it at one of his Young People's Concerts in Steinway Hall. It was one of the selections chosen by M. Edouard Colonne when he conducted concerts in New York with the Philharmonic Orchestra in 1904.

The overture seems to be the best that there is in the opera. Albert Wolff, who conducted with his usual power to bring out the dramatic values in scores, chose to place the overture at the beginning of the second act at the opera's first performance in New York on January 7. Considerable difference of opinion exists as to the wisdom of the placement but it did afford opportunity to give uninterrupted attention to the music. It might have been better to have played it in its usual place, though, since it is a nicely arranged melange of the principal themes of the opera, it would have somewhat prepared the audience for them. The first attention is drawn by the clean, unaffected bits of melody that seem to creep in, almost unintentionally. They are decidedly French in color but are swept aside quickly by strivings for dramatic effect in declamatory writings for the voices of the singers and stirring outbursts for the brass choir. The ultra-modern tendency had not manifested itself at the time Lalo was writing, but French composers were in a peculiar state owing to the influence of Wagner. Reyer's "Sigurd" went so far as to take the Siegfried legend, put it all together into one story and attempt to write something like Wagner's music with a result that it is quite different.

It seems as if it would have been better had Lalo permitted his genius for melodic beauty to find itself untrameled with the spirit of imitation. The song he wrote for Mylio in the third act, "Vainment me bien-aimee," is as lovely a melody as "Le Reve" in Massenet's "Manon." The quartet in the second act, first scene, splendidly sung by Mmes. Alda and Ponselle, Messrs. Gigli and Rothier, is another bit of inspired writing, melodic and yet possessing depth. An impulsive burst of applause greeted it only to fall off at once as another musical scene melted into it. In all the building of "curtains" Lalo and his librettist fell short. There are dramatic moments, both histrionic and musical, in all the scenes, but invariably the curtains fall on anti-climaxes, making it difficult to rouse any enthusiasm.

The staging was all that one has a right to expect at the Metropolitan and that means that it was perfection to the minutest detail. Mr. Gatti-Casazza certainly spent money lavishly. The scenery, Act I, The King's Palace; Act II, Scene 1, A room in the palace, Scene 2, The Tomb of St. Corentin; Act III, Scene 1, The Castle Court leading to the Chapel, and Scene 2, a Rocky Height, were all painted by Joseph Urban and together with the costumes, designed by Gretel Urban-Thurlow and executed by Mme. Castol-Bert, made pictures of unusual beauty. Perhaps no production at the Metropolitan is more gorgeously effective unless it is that of "Lohengrin."

Dramatically the work is a weak imitation of "Lohengrin." Magared and Karnac are but Orturd and Frederick Teleramund. The scene they have at the chapel steps is identical in handling to the one in "Lohengrin." The King struts in and out as does the Landgrave and in numberless ways the desire to copy is manifested. Imitation may be the sincerest of flattery but it does not often produce very weighty results. The kings of operas are all alike, slow moving, mouthing still more slowly musical phrases in an effort to obtain dignity. Jahel is patterned on the Herald in "Lohengrin" and all heralds have to do is to shout declamatory phrases; and saints are always vocalising sonorous warnings. Mr. Rothier as the King, Mr. Ananian as the Voice of the Saint and Mr. Picco as Jahel were true to form and all three sang better than is usual for such roles.

The brunt of the evening fell upon Mmes. Alda and Ponselle and Messrs. Gigli and Danise. All four deserve great praise for the very evident high purpose in their efforts. It is to be regretted that the audience did not have more opportunity for spontaneous applause so that it might prove to them how much their work was appreciated. Gigli's singing of "Vainement ma Bienaimee" was exquisitely charming. His tones floated without the slightest apparent effort. The entire song is sung in a mezza-di-voce and Gigli made each tone bell-like, shading with a grace that was French to the manner born. Throughout the evening his articulation was cleancut, though it was his first attempt to sing in French. The song was the only number that received continuous applause. So appealing was Mr. Gigli's singing that for some time the audience would not pay attention to Mr. Wolff's attempts to quiet it as the music continued. The bit in the first scene of Act II, where Mylio declares his determination to defeat Karnac, was sung in thrilling martial manner, and in the duet with Mme. Alda in Act III again Mr. Gigli swayed his audience, but when all is said there is but little opportunity in the part of Mylio for a tenor of Mr. Gigli's splendid vocal equipment.

Mme. Alda made a pretty Rozenn and sang her music gracefully with a Mimi-like charm, but the music offers no opportunities such as Puccini gave. Danise had a more or less thankless portion in the opera. Mr. Danise's ringing tones would make a sensation if he were ever given an opportunity at Teleramund, but Lalo's Prince of Karnac is musically ungrateful even under such masterly singing as Danise's always is. Miss Ponselle seemed to feel the shadow of Ortrud and sang in a dark tone that was quite contralto-like. The adage "Last the best of all" does not hold good so far for the Metropolitan season's new productions. To date, the order runs first and best "Die Tote Stadt," next "La Nacarraise" last and least "Le Roi d'Ys."

PHILADELPHIA NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — Vincent d'Indy has been the central figure of the music of the week. He took charge of the proceedings of the Philadelphia Orchestra as guest conductor, with a program of refinement and reticence wanting in strong and stirring dynamic contrasts. It was his announced aim to portray a development from the plain speaking and formal purity of Monteverdi, with the "Orpheus" overture, written in 1607, to d'Indy's own "Poème des Rivages," written between 1918 and 1921. Monteverdi was followed by de Lalande, with music written for Louis XIV, and Bach, whose D major piano concerto brought forward Bruce Simonds of Yale University as the accomplished soloist. Preceding the conductor's Poème were two compositions of his pupils—Le Flem's "Pour les Morts" and Roussel's "Les Dieux à l'Ombre."

It will be seen that the music remained too constantly in the twilight zone of somberness if not positive gloom. An effect of monotony or of satiety was not wholly avoided. Mr. d'Indy is an aristocrat in his art, and the concert at every point revealed the impress of his temperament. He is a gentleman of the old school, and his quiet, scholarly manner is at the opposite extreme from that of conductors of attitudes and vehemences who think that they shall be seen for their calisthenics. He is as free from desire of display as any man who ever mounted the dais—his whole care is to make the sense and the sentiment of the music prevail. The works by himself and his pupils were expressive of pensive languor and of mystery. They did not use the blatant dissonances of the heresiarchs who have so much to say in the concert-room nowadays. The "Poème des Rivages," a composition of noble temper and classic symmetry of structure, deals with the aspects of the sea, and the sky over the sea, in storm or at peace. It was the most cordially approved feature of the program.

Bruce Simonds did exceedingly well with the Bach score, which at a very fleet pace provided incessant occupation for the fingers and had to be done exactly right. He had given it in practice the last touches of the buffing-wheel till the surface shone, without dazzling the perception so that one might not read the inner message.

In a recital, on a separate occasion, M. d'Indy revealed his virtues as a pianist. The things he chose to play were unfamiliar. First came A. de Castillon's "Sarabande and Aria," imitative of "the ancient style" but written in 1872. Then came his own "Poème des Montagnes." He is fond of turning his impressions of travel into music, and at the end of the program, for encores, he played parts of his "Tableaux de Voyage," which, he informed your correspondent, were based on his sojurns in the Tyrol and other holiday resorts. Also on the announced program was J. Turnia's "Gibraltar," written in 1914, and containing adaptations of "God Save the King" and "London Bridge Is Falling Down." Fortunately it didn't. A group of sketches by Emmanuel Chabrier, author of the familiar "Spanish Rhapsody," dated from 1883, and bore the names "Paysage," "Mélancolie," and "Scherzo-valse."

The thousand members of the women's Matinee Musical Club heard the admirable French pianist, Madeleine du Carp, who performed the dramatic Saint-Saëns "Toccata" and other members of Chopin, Schumann, Liszt and Pierne. She has immense spirit, and keyboard control of such poise and ease as come only by way of sedulous application upon the basis of innate aptitude.

The Second Presbyterian Choir, N. Lindsay Norden directing, gave the Saint-Saëns "Christmas Oratorio" excellently, with the assistance of string quartet and harp as well as organ. The added instruments were all from the Philadelphia orchestra. Your correspondent not long ago conferred with Paul Shirley of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, as to the spreading movement for the engagement of symphony orchestra players by the churches, a movement for which Mr. Shirley has done much in the neighborhood of Boston, and it is a pleasure to be able to record the increasing association of stringed instruments with the organ in our local churches. The problem of an evening congregation which besets so many ministers is often solved by the use of alluring and still dignified and appropriate music. In the case of the Second Presbyterian Church, one of the leading churches of Philadelphia, the congregations in the evening have been much larger ever since harp and violin became permanent adjuncts of the choir-loft.

SAINT-SAËNS AND MASSENET

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France — It is sought to honor the memory of Massenet. "Hérodiade" has just been revived at the Paris Opéra and the first performance was for the profit of the fund which is to be devoted to the erection of a monument to the author of "Manon," and "Werther," and "Thaïs," and other works which may be ranked among the best and most characteristic modern French music. There is something singularly appropriate in recalling the work of Saint-Saëns at the moment when Massenet is the object of special celebrations. Thirty years ago these two men dominated French music. They have been compared to Corneille and Racine. Perhaps in the domain of music one might compare them to Lulli and Rameau. They were in their day rivals and now although one may dispute, according to one's preference in music, who was the greater, it is strictly true to state that in France they enjoy an equal fame.

The two operas — always putting "Faust" into a category apart—most often played in Paris are "Samson et Dalila" by Saint-Saëns and "Thaïs" by Massenet. Massenet has waited longer for his commemoration than has Saint-Saëns. Ten years ago Saint-Saëns was present when his statue was inaugurated at Dieppe At the end of 1921 there was the revival of his "Ascanio" at the Opéra. It is not one of his best works but it was produced with particular care by Mr. Rouché.

Massenet still awaits his monument. If however, he did not witness his apotheosis he had obtained many triumphs though his latter works were received coldly and he was greatly grieved by their lack of success. He now has his revanche, delayed, as so many things have been delayed, by the long-drawn-out war. Certainly Massenet had a real genius. His artistic ideals were always high. Unlike Saint-Saëns, he conveyed his emotion in irresistible fashion. His rival owed more to his remarkable technique, his ability to build excellently around a theme that did not always escape banality.

The two men offer in this respect an interesting contrast. Massenet was the tender poet who expressed himself in music. His form is individual and has been much imitated. It has had a considerable influence upon French music. But what cannot be imitated is his sensibility. It is perhaps true to say that the influence of Massenet on French music was not so much shown in the formation of what may be called a Massenet school. He rather evoked in his disciples—and they are numerous—the desire for free development of their own special gifts. It is generally agreed that above all, his counsels to his pupils were valuable, and that the most diverse talents have resulted from his teaching. His flame has not been carried on; it has rather been dispersed in different directions.

Many are the tributes which are now paid to him. In an article which appeared many years ago in Scribner's Magazine Massenet himself related how he was born amid the sound of hammers beating upon steel at Saint-Etienne. He was drawn to the theater at an early age but was not successful. It was in a little brasserie that he encountered Jules Vallès who there played the piano in order to gain a livelihood. The two young men set to work to compose a burlesque piece for the Palais-Royal. This piece, "L'Ecueil du Déshonneur" was never represented and the manuscript has disappeared. Massenet won the Prix de Rome with his cantata, "David Rizzio." Saint-Saëns tried twice and failed to win the Prix de Rome. The years that he spent at the Villa Médicis at Rome were wonderful formative years.

On his return to Paris he brought to Pasdeloup, who was then directing his famous concerts, the manuscript of his "Marie-Madeleine." The piece was rejected. "Hérodiade" was rejected by the director of the Opéra, and "Werther" was rejected by the director of the Opéra-Comique. It required much courage, much strength of character, to persevere. Master of his technique, with a style of his own which combined audacity with respect for tradition, which sought truth without making truth the enemy of the beautiful, as so many musicians in France have since done, he kept on undauntedly, and in the end obtained recognition.

His theory of music for the theater was that the voices and the instruments should be blended so perfectly that it is impossible to separate them. This ideal has, of course, now become a commonplace but it is specially to be remarked of Massenet that the instrumental music is incomplete without the voice, and vice-versa. Precision, clearness, simplicity, grace, emotion, and measure, are his particular qualities—qualities which the music-lovers of Paris hold in the highest esteem.

THE PARRY ROOM

At the Royal College of Music

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—At the Royal College of Music in London a room has just been opened which, had it not already been given the most appropriate name possible—the Parry room—might well have been called "The Road of Gratitude" after that highway the Samoan chiefs built in sign of their gratitude to Robert Louis Stevenson. The Parry room is the outcome of a kindred impulse. It is as much the work of loving hearts as ever was the Samoan Road, and betokens the gratitude felt by hundreds of past and present students and friends for what Sir Hubert Parry did for them and for the Royal College of Music during the 25 years in which he was director. Nor does the analogy stop at that. In a sense the Parry room is also a road—a road that may help students to find the high ideals, the wide and wise culture, the generosity of outlook that Parry so consistently practiced.

To the world at large Hubert Parry was known as one of the leaders of the British musical renaissance — a man often called the English Bach, from his lofty musical thought, his great powers as a polyphonic writer and his magnificent treatment of voices.

He was also well known to the public as a literary man. This was particularly the case abroad, and his books on music are acknowledged as standard works. Then again, Parry was known as a fine type of English landowner, a fine administrator, a good athlete, a man of authority in public affairs, an aristocrat by inheritance, a democrat by conviction. Even his prejudices—and he had some—were all planted on the side of righteousness. Outsiders might be disconcerted by them, but people who worked under him saw the inner motive of truth. Seldom nowadays do such diverse gifts meet in one personality as were united in his.

Some critics have said that while Parry was admittedly a most distinguished director of the Royal College of Music, his real business was to write music, that his acceptance of the post was a mistake, and that he would have done far greater service to his country and to music in general had he declined it.

But Parry had a profound instinct for truth, a deep sympathy with his fellow creatures. He desired no personal glory, sought no future fame. Instead of concentrating all his efforts upon composition, in lonely splendor, he poured out the treasure of his powers for the service of humanity in general and the Royal collegians in particular. The welfare of his students was always his vital concern. He laid great stress on the necessity for fine character. As he once said: "Art is always interwoven with character, and we even have frequently to observe that character counts for more in the end than natural gifts of any kind, whether artistic or literary."

Another of his unswerving convictions was that a musician must understand music in relation to other subjects. "Nothing is more certain than the fact that a man can never know his own subject thoroughly till he feels its relation to other things," he said, and at another time he told his students, "I should be happiest when young people can find some of their greatest enjoyments outside their art in things which build up their finer qualities of nature, of which reading is one of the most helpful."

The passage of years is already proving that Parry was right. A rich harvest is springing from the seed he sowed, but even before the harvest has ripened, gratitude has flowered. Parry's colleagues and the students past and present desired to do something which should be not only a memorial of the services he had given to the Royal College of Music, but which should hand on to new students the good which the older ones had received.

The result is the Parry room: a place in which old and new meet. The scheme was decided on after much thought and after many proposals had been reviewed, that ultimately adopted having originated with Sir Walter Parratt, one of Parry's oldest friends. He proposed that a library of fine general literature, such as represented the Parry type of education, should be formed for the use of the students and from this starting point the scheme developed rapidly. It was felt that a collection of Parry's own scores and works should be included, also, as occasion offered that modern scores should be added.

The Royal College of Music was already fortunate in possessing (in addition to its working library) one of the three best music libraries in Great Britain, but it was practically inaccessible to the students. Occasionally some one might be privileged to consult a rare score, or do a little research work, but for the most part the treasures remained behind closed doors. Many pupils passed through their years of study at the college without ever seeing the great room running from end to end of the building on the top floor, where the collection was housed. A few never even knew of its existence.

Later on, pressure of space led to an organ being placed at the west end of the gallery. Then students looking beyond the iron grille which shut off the organ from the rest of the library would see, through round-headed Norman arches, a great raftered room stretching into the shadowy distance, divided into three bays by the arches, lit by tall lancet windows where the sun streamed through in rays of dusty splendor, and lined with bookcases, pictures, statues and musical instruments. It was beautiful, tranquil, with something of the intangible atmosphere one finds in the libraries of Oxford and Cambridge colleges, an atmosphere sprung from centuries of wise and honest thought, all the more surprising to encounter here because of the youth of the college and the warren of rooms below ringing with music from morning to night.

No sooner had the scheme of the Parry room been initiated than it became apparent that the center bay of the library was the place in which it could best be located. Funds came in apace from past and present members and friends of the college. The organ was removed to insure silence; chairs and tables of black oak and writing materials were installed, and the room set apart for reading and research work. Mr. Goldie, himself a former student of the college, has been appointed custodian, and the room is open to past and present collegians for several hours each day except on Saturdays and Sundays. Already a most admirable beginning has been made for the library of the room itself.

A block bookcase containing the 46 volumes of the Bach-Gesellschaft edition which belonged first to Edward Dannreuther (the friend of Liszt) and later to Sir Hubert Parry, has been presented by Dr. Emily Daymond. Mrs. Dannreuther has given many books from her husband's library. Much music by Parry is already on the shelves. Other modern and ancient scores have been given, among them a copy of Bach's organ fugues, a relic of the time when as young men Parry and Sir William Richmond used to play them together, breaking off to stride up and down the room laughing for joy in the splendor of the music. Another interesting link with Parry's youth is his hood as Bachelor of Music at Oxford, which he won while still a schoolboy at Eton, and which he promised to the first boy at the Royal College of Music who passed the Mus. Bac. exam. Percy C. Buck, now Professor Buck of Harrow, was the winner, and he in turn has presented the hood to the Parry Room. It lies on a shelf of the bookcase, side by side with a copy of Parry's exercise written for the degree.

In the Parry collection all books and music are free for use by the readers, and the college collection—of which Mr. Barclay Squire is librarian—is available under certain sensible regulations in which every one willingly concurs, since many of the volumes are of great rarity and interest.

The committee which carried through the whole undertaking had Sir Hugh Allen (present director of the Royal College of Music), as its chairman, Mr. H. C. Colles, musical critic of The Times, and Dr. Emily Daymond (both former pupils of the college), as its honorable secretary and treasurer, and included representatives of all departments of the institution.

It was a labor of love to all concerned and when a few weeks ago the Parry room was declared open for use, the occasion was indeed a happy one.

After an informal ceremony in the Parry room itself, the large gathering of collegians adjourned to the concert hall, where Parry's noble cantata "Job" was performed by the choral class and orchestra, conducted by Sir Hugh Allen. It seemed a fitting comment upon Parry's long years of loving labor in the service of those who were now perpetuating their gratitude.

LONDON NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—Eugène Goossen's orchestral concert at Queen's Hall on December 12 opened proceedings with a selection of fanfares (specially composed by contemporary musicians for the revue called "Fanfare"). For the most part these had fantastic names and were equally quaint in sound. Arnold Bax's "Fanfare for a Hosting at Dawn" was thickly written, and the same criticism applies to Julius Harrison's "Fanfare for a Masked Ball." Darius Milhaud's "Petite Fanfare" for trumpet, viola, cello and percussion was really rather attractive, and delightfully "petite." The one which followed—a fanfare by Malipiero—did a good deal to support the opinion of a cheerful Philistine that it was "just a queer noise." The fanfare by Poulnec appeared queerer still with its perfected melodrama, and the fanfare for six trumpets and drums, contributed by Egon Wellesz, rounded off the set with a fanfare of his own which proved one of the best.

Following these oddities came a suite for organ, oboe and strings arranged from Bach's organ sonatas by Sir Henry Wood. It was interesting to compare this with the Bach-Elgar fugue heard at two earlier concerts in this series. Elgar presented the fugue in the garb of a full modern orchestra, Wood scored his suite in the manner and for the instruments in use at Bach's own day.

The first performance of a "Symphonic Rhapsody" by John Ireland roused the audience to cordial enthusiasm. The work is distinctive in its material, forceful in the use to which this material is put. The truth and vigor of thought which animate it go beyond the stage of mere individual expression, and achieve a universal value. Musicians in the future wishing to realize something of the eager, energetic but unsatisfied and restless aspirations of the period immediately succeeding the war may well turn to this rhapsody and find the portrait they seek.

"Oriente Immaginario," three studies for small orchestra by Malipiero, were of considerable interest as to manner, but little as to matter. The movements simply exploited certain phases of tone color. Stravinsky's symphony for wind instruments and his "Sacre du Printemps" completed the concert.

Frank Hutchens, the Australian pianist, gave his second and third recitals at Æolian Hall on November 21, and December 12. At each he played a Beethoven pianoforte sonata as the main item of the program, very wisely choosing ones which are seldom performed in public here, viz: that in E flat, Op. 27 and that in C major Op. 2. Each program also included a generous group of Chopin's compositions, interesting selections from the modern French and English composers, while Bach's Chromatic Fantasia and Fugue was given on November 21 and César Franck's beautiful prelude, aria and finale on December 12. Mr. Hutchens is not one of those players who make the music they play. Rather he is made by the music. He seems to approach it in an open, sympathetic manner, full of enthusiasm for what is good, believing invincibly in the ideal, quick to recognize the finer, higher phases of thought, and refreshingly free from conventional codes of interpretation. There is not a whit of self-advertisement about his playing and though his technique is apt to be variable—at times excellent, at others not quite impeccable as to finger work—he never fails to make his hearers think about and enjoy the music.

Albert Spalding's two recitals at Wigmore Hall on December 7 and 13 were welcome reminders of his genuine achievements as a violinist. It is a long time since he has been heard in London; one trusts he will come again soon. His programs were well chosen and his performance of them showed he is an artist capable of playing the classical works of Corelli and Bach quite as delightfully as the fancy fireworks and prettiness of the virtuoso school. Indeed, his rendering of the big set of variations called "La Folie" by Corelli left nothing to be desired, and his Bach playing, even if a little lacking in those nuances of rhythm which used so to enchant one in Joachim's renderings, was splendidly strong and confident. Mr. Spalding possesses, in an exceptional degree, a power which lies at the root of all good violin playing—the power of fine legato bowing. A cantabile tone so rich, full, and beautiful that one could listen to anything enunciated in it, even the driest exercises, with eager, æsthetic pleasure, is unusual. One recognizes it in Mr. Spalding's playing before one has heard him do more than tune his violin—and the charm never deserts him. His staccato bowing is just as effective, and though he has a curious habit of using an up-stroke of the bow for marked accents, where most men would prefer to get the natural weight of the down stroke, he always brings off his effects successfully.

The Bach Choir gave their first concert under their new conductor, Dr. Vaughan Williams, at the Central Hall, Westminster, on December 14. It was a nobly intentioned concert, and although it suffered from certain drawbacks, which perhaps were inseparable from the conditions, it achieved a great deal, and in some matters surpassed certain professional performances. To admit the drawbacks on this occasion is to appreciate the successes all the better. In the first place the program was too long. It contained three complete cantatas, the triple concerto in D (No. 5 of the Brandenburg set), the French suite in E major, an organ prelude, a chorus from Cantata No. 28, and the choral "Jesu, joy of man's desiring." In the second place the choir was too large to allow the cantatas to be sung under the conditions for which they were written. In the third place the sopranos and altos were numerically and audibly too many for the tenors and basses, and the choir members sang for the most part with an indefinable air which indicated they were amateurs. Also the hall is not well adapted for large masses of sound. But thanks to the self-effacing work of the conductor and sincere study on the part of the choir, the performance of the cantatas was singularly devotional and contained some moments that were greatly moving—notably, the climax in the first chorus of "Stay with us, the evening approaches," and the exquisite pianissimo in "The Sages of Sheba." The professional singers who took the solo parts, Lillian Berger, Steuart Wilson, and Olive Carey, sang with reverence and purity of style, and a detachment of the London Symphony Orchestra played the accompaniments—not always quite carefully. The instrumental soloists, Harold Samuel, W. H. Reed, Daniel Wood and Harold Darke, played as might have been expected of such thorough artists.

CHICAGO NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — Concerts intended to honor the memory of Theodore Thomas were given by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra on January 6 and 7. The program was made up of the music which Thomas had exploited with the greatest success. It opened with the "Coriolanus" overture and the "Eroica" symphony by Beethoven and closed with the "Heldenleben" by Richard Strauss. There does not remain anything to be said either about the overture or the symphony, or about the playing of those works by Mr. Stock's musicians, that has not often been said before. The hardened concert-goer, perhaps, might protest that those compositions by Beethoven would benefit by the rest which undoubtedly they have well earned; but there is always the young person whose taste must be molded.

Strauss's tone-poem is not one of the hackneyed masterpieces of art. So long an interval of time had elapsed since its last performance here that "A Hero's Life" came almost as a novelty. If the rehearing of the German master's composition effected no other purpose it served to prove that what is called "modernity" is entirely a relative matter. Two decades ago "A Hero's Life" was the last word in the new ideas of musical creation; last week it suggested an approach to that region wherein lie the things that are out of mode. The execution of the work was remarkably brilliant.

At the Auditorium the Chicago Opera Company has contented itself with repetitions and revivals. On January 8 Debussy's "Pelléas et Mélisande" was given its first performance this season. The part of Mélisande always has been one of the most successful of Miss Garden's portrayals and it lacked nothing of its former beauty at this latest presentation. The remainder of the cast was more or less that which had sung and played the opera in former seasons. Alfred Maguenat was Pelléas and Hector Dufranne was Arkel. Mabel Goodman appeared for the first time in the part of Ynield and accomplished excellent result with it. Mr. Polacco conducted with masterly skill.

OPERA IN MADRID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain—It is always agreed that nothing is of more interest and importance to the winter season of Madrid than the opera thereof. The announcements of the season's arrangements are invariably received with a flutter of excitement. The selection of the operas to be presented and the singers to present them does not in general afford any opportunity for sensationalism, but the respective controllers of the season's enterprises usually contrive to convey the idea that they are animated by some new and daring ambition.

Before the coming of the Primavera and the closing of the season, the daring may be found to amount to little, but still, for all the criticisms that are leveled against the management of the Teatro Real, yet this year something has been attempted and something really done. The old opera house, which stands at the end of the Calle Arenal and in front of the Royal Palace, is rather a ramshackle sort of place, and this year, for a wonder, there are no announcements of improvements, so much needed, in the structure and in the mechanical and other appointments of the theater. It must be admitted that sometimes strange things happen to the scenic adjustments, while some of the audience in the upper parts occasionally have difficulty in finding their way out into the street again, so labyrinthine are the passages. But take it for all in all, the Madrid opera has artistic merit and dignity and is a credit to the city. Information is now available about the arrangements for the season which is just about to open, and it is given with the usual impressiveness.

The general program is divided into three parts. There is what might be called the old-fashioned part; there is, happily, again the Wagnerian part, which was such a success last winter, and there is the novel or ambitious part. As to the first of these, it is enough to say that some of the oldest and most-worn favorites are to be presented in tolerably full measure. These will be "The Puritans," "Trovatore," "The Barber of Seville," "William Tell," "Carmen" (not frequently given in Madrid, where there is a certain prejudice against it), "Aida," "Rigoletto," "Tales of Hoffman," "Thaïs," "Tosca," and so on.

Some excellent Italian singers, Lazaro, Volpi, la Mazzoleni and la Besanzoni have been engaged. The second part, the Wagnerian, will be done as well as, or better than it was last year. Most of the German artists who then so much distinguished themselves (including Walter Kirchoff, the brilliant tenor, who was so delightful in his representation of Siegmund and Siegfried) return to Madrid. The Ring will be given in its entirety two or three times, and in addition a large proportion of the other Wagnerian operas that are practically and popularly presentable. The season is to open with "Parsifal." Cortolezzis returns to conduct these works; he was a great success last winter when the Ring was presented for the first time since the outbreak of the great war in any capital outside Germany, but Leon Blech of the National Opera Theater of Berlin will, however, take "Parsifal" on the opening night.

As to the third section details are lacking; indeed, since only the general idea of novelty is presented by the management there is room for much speculation. The public is told that toward the end there is to be a short season of Spanish opera, and that the utmost encouragement is to be given to native compositions and to native artists. There are hints also that the management is in collusion with the governmental authorities in the preparation of this plot. There are, as is known, certain Spanish operas of tolerable merit; they do better in Spain than elsewhere. But this form of art has not flourished in the peninsula, and its products are not sufficient to constitute a season, even a short one; moreover, the days are lengthening, the power of the sun increasing, a time when affairs of the opera matter less in Madrid than earlier.

Returning from his successful concert tour in New Zealand, Mischa Levitski will give a farewell matinee in Sydney and a short season in Adelaide, and will then leave Perth for London and Paris. Sydney audiences, voting for the matinee performance, is said to favor the following program: "Appassionata Sonata"; Bach's "Chromatic Fantasia," the Bach-Tausig "Toccata and Fugue," Chopin's "Black Note Study," variations on "The Blue Danube Waltz" and Levitzki's "Valse in A Flat."

THE HOME FORUM

The Tall Shepherd With His Craft

The roaming sheep, forbidden to roam far,
Were stayed within the shadow of his eye.
The sheep-dog on that unseen shadow's edge
Moved, halted, barked, while the tall shepherd stood
Unmoving, leaned upon a sarsen stone,
Looking at the rain that curtained the bare hills
And drew the smoking curtain near and near!—
Tawny, bush-faced, with cloak and staff and flask
And bright brass-ribb'd umbrella, standing stone
Against the veinless, senseless sarsen stone,
The Roman Road hard by, the green Ridge Way,
Not older seemed. . . .
Than the tall shepherd with his craft of days
Older than Roman or the oldest caveman. . . .

—John Freeman.

Jes' Ezry Pollard

About 1860

And so one fine morning in June, with Oliver bursting with happiness, the hair trunk and the leather case and sketching umbrella were thrown out at a New England way-station in the gray dawn from a train in which Oliver had spent the night curled up on one of the seats.

Just as he had expected, the old coach that was to carry him was waiting beside the platform. There was a rush for top seats, and Oliver got the one beside the driver, and the trunk and traps were stored in the boot under the driver's seat—it was a very small trunk and took up but little room—and Marvin cracked his whip and away everybody went, the dogs barking behind and the women waving their aprons from the porches of the low houses facing the road.

And it was a happy young fellow who filled his lungs with the fresh air of the morning and held on to the iron rail of the top seat as they bumped over the "Thank ye marms," and who asked the driver innumerable questions which it was part of the noted whip's duty and always his pleasure to answer. The squirrels darted across the road as if to get a look at the enthusiast and then ran for their lives to escape the wheels; and the crows heard the rumble and rose in a body from the sparse cornfields for a closer view; and the big trees arched over his head, cooling the air and casting big shadows, and even the sun kept peeping over the edge of the hills from behind some jutting rock or clump of pines or hemlock as if bent on lighting up his face so that everybody could see how happy he was.

As the day wore on and the coach rattled over the big open bridge that spanned the rushing mountain stream, Oliver's eye caught, far up the vista, the little dent in the line of blue that stood low against the sky. The driver said this was the Notch and that the big hump to the right was Moose Hillock, and that Ezra's cabin nestled at its feet and was watered by the rushing stream, only it was a tiny little brook away up there that anybody could step over.

"'Tain't bigger'n yer body where it starts out fresh up in them mountings," the driver said, touching his leaders behind their ears with the lash of his whip. "Runs clean round Ezra's, and's jest as chuckful o' trout, be gosh, as a hive is o' bees." . . .

If the road and the country on each side of it, and the giant trees, now that they neared the mountains, and the deep ravines and busy, hurrying brooks had each inspired some exclamation of joy from Oliver, the first view of Ezra's cabin filled him so full of uncontrollable delight that he could hardly keep his seat long enough for Marvin to rein in his horses and get down and swing back the gate that opened into the pasture surrounding the house.

"Got a boarder for ye, Ezra," Marvin called to Oliver's prospective host, who had come down to meet the stage and get his empty butter-pails. Then, in a lower tone: "Sezs he's a painter chap, and that Mr. Slade sent him up. He's goin' to bunk in with ye all summer, he sezs. Seems like a knowin', happy kind er young feller."

They were pulling the pails from the rear boot, each one tied up in a wheat-sack, with a card marked "Ezra Pollard" sewed on the outside to distinguish it from the property of other East Branch settlers up and down the road.

Oliver had slipped from his seat and was tugging at his hair trunk. He did not know that the long, thin, slab-sided old fellow in a slouch hat, hickory shirt crossed by one suspender, and heavy cowhide boots was his prospective landlord. He supposed him to be the hired man, and that he would find Mr. Pollard waiting for him in the little sitting-room with the windows full of geraniums that looked so inviting and picturesque.

"Marve sez you're lookin' fur me. Come along. Glad ter see ye."

"Are you Mr. Pollard?" His surprise not only marked the tones of his voice but the expression of his face.

"No, jes' Ezry Pollard, that's all. . . ."

—"The Fortunes of Oliver Horn," F. Hopkinson Smith.

On Hearing First-Rate Conversation

In her reminiscences of George Frederick Watts, the English painter, Mrs. Russell Barrington writes:

"I and my sisters had been singularly fortunate in having from our earliest childhood the advantage of hearing first-rate conversation. My father when still young went into Parliament, and became almost at once a member of the Liberal Government. . . . Every public interest he tried to share with us even when we were these conversations exists in Watts' own handwriting on those little scraps of paper he used to give me after he began to write down his thoughts, but even these do not fully convey the charm of his delightful talk, nor the sense of humor which he had, and which he generally directed against himself. The working of his mind became so brilliant, so elastic, so subtle, —his spirits so buoyant as they flowed with vibrating eagerness, like a child's, full to overflowing with interest about the thing he was talking about. We never talked of anything disagreeable, and hardly ever about people."

Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor by permission of the trustees of the British Museum

A drawing by Constable

The Flying Engine in China

What effect the coming of Count Borghese's motor car had upon the Chinese in Mongolia during the Count's trip from Pekin to Paris in 1908 is described by Luigi Barzini, who writes:

"The Italia was the goal of an innocent and fantastic pilgrimage. The news of its coming had spread over all this province, and the event had created a commotion in the whole valley of the Tola. People came from the three Urga cities and from their far-off 'yurta' encampments. The Chinese, a practical people, had organised a service of mule-drawn vehicles to take the curious to see the 'chicho' and to lead them back to their home palisades. You could see these singular vehicles, resembling somewhat already the Russian 'telegra,' arriving by fives and sixes crammed with people wearing their Sunday best for this solemn occasion. We called them the 'omnibuses.' Real 'telegas' were not wanting either. They came from the Russian city, bringing an air of holiday with the lively colors of the Slav costumes; and a crowd of Mongolians came from all sides on foot and on horseback. Lamas dressed in violet or yellow silk, crowned by pagoda-like hats; caravan-drivers; shepherds and women by the shoal, wearing thick boots, and balancing their headgear, which looked like a Medici collar put round their head—smiling and chattering. From time to time a Cossack would push his way through the crowd and make wide tour of inspection round the car.

"All the crowd stood round with respectful admiration, as before a sacred mystery. The Mongolian population of Urga had been warned several days before, by means of the native bank agents, of the approaching arrival of carts which could travel without a horse to draw them. The authorities had wished to prepare the people, in order to avoid any possible outburst of fanaticism or superstition on the sudden arrival of such strange engines in the holy city of Lamaism; and for some time past the bank had received daily visits from Mongolians, who came to make inquiries concerning these chariots which could run alone. Their questions were of an amusing naïveté. These people thought that the wonderful vehicles could not run on the ground, but no doubt sped through the air. They wanted to know from what distance one might gaze upon them without danger. They asked, would it not be imprudent to stand in their way, even if the cars were standing still? The most widely diffused conviction was that these cars were dragged by an invisible winged horse.

"'But how can the strangers guide the invisible horse?' the people asked of M. Stepanoff, after listening with imperturbable solemnity to the most ingenius explanations intended to convince them that there was no horse there. . . .

"We do not know how far the sight of our machine modified the previous opinions of the citizens of Urga concerning motor-cars. It is certain that the crowd pressed admiringly round every side of the Italia, except in front of it. The road before it was free, and the Chinese agreed in considering this measure to be wise and prudent. The name given by Mongolians to the motor-car was the 'Flying Engine.' It is probable that news of it, borne towards them at camel's pace, reached the far-off tribes in the form of a new legend. Even the Grand Lama had taken great interest in the approaching event of our arrival. A mounted courier was immediately sent to warn him that we had come.

"In the afternoon the Chinese Governor came to call upon us. An official courier arrived at a gallop to announce his approach, and shortly after the cortège of this high dignitary appeared over the stony roadway, wrapped in a cloud of dust. The palanquin was carried with marvellous dexterity by four Mongolians on horseback; the shafts of the vehicle were simply resting upon the men's saddle-bows, and those four bearers galloped, keeping their distances with a wonderful precision. . . . A crowd of Mongolian and Chinese cavalry, of officers and dignitaries, preceded and followed the eminent Mandarin. There was something of a primitive nobility and fearlessness in that many-colored group which came upon us rushing like a storm. No expression equals in fierceness that on the face of a Mongolian soldier with his long dropping moustache.

"The Governor, however, notwithstanding the terrifying grandeur with which he surrounded himself, was the most benign and the most courteous of Chinese. He spoke without saying anything, after the best diplomatic traditions; he smiled at everyone, laughed at everything and returned on his way in his swinging palanquin and with his galloping escort.

"We also received a visit from the Tartar General. He was greatly impressed with the news that our car was a forty-h. p. Dear me! we had almost more horses than he. A serious military problem presented itself at once to his mind; a doubt tormented him: was there in Europe a regiment mounted on this kind of multiple horse? If there was, all the Tartar Generals placed to guard the frontiers of the Celestial Empire were perfectly useless. Ten motor-cars would take Mongolia in four days! . . . We assured him that this new cavalry regiment did not exist; and he was greatly relieved."

Constable at the Royal Academy

In January, 1802, he writes with enthusiasm of a course of lectures by Mr. Brookes, which he is attending. In this year his name first appears in the list of exhibitors at the Royal Academy as the contributor of a small landscape. He owed much to the encouragement of Benjamin West, the President of the Academy, who persuaded him to refuse a post as drawing-master which was offered to him about this time. When earlier, probably in 1800 or 1801, he had been suffering under the rejection by the Academy Committee of a painting of Flatford Mill, he had carried a picture to West for his opinion, which was given in these words: "Don't be disheartened, young man, we shall hear of you again; you must have loved nature very much before you could have painted this." The President then took a piece of chalk and showed how the chiaroscuro might be improved by touches of light between the stems and branches of the trees, remarking meanwhile, "Always remember, sir, that light and shade never stand still." This year, 1802, Constable wrote to Dunthorne: "I am just returned from a visit to Sir George Beaumont's pictures, with a deep conviction of the truth of Sir Joshua Reynolds' observations, that 'there is no easy way of becoming a good painter.' For the last two years I have been running after pictures, and seeking the truth at second hand. I have not endeavored to represent nature with the same elevation of mind with which I set out, but have rather tried to make my performance look like the work of other men. I am come to a determination to make no idle visits this summer, nor to give up my time to commonplace people. I shall return to Bergholt, where I shall endeavor to get a pure and unaffected manner of representing the scenes that may employ me. There is little or nothing in the Exhibition worth looking up to. There is room enough for a natural painter. The great vice of the present day is bravura, an attempt to do something beyond the truth."—"Constable," by M. Sturge Henderson.

Roll—Roll Along Home

I thought I heard the old man say—
"Aye, aye, roll along home!—
Bound home for old England we're sailing today—
Heave up the anchor and roll along home!
The pilot's aboard, and the capstan is manned,
Blue Peter a-waving farewell to the land,
For after long waiting our orders have come
To heave up the anchor and roll along home—
Roll—roll along home!"

—C. Fox-Smith.

Pope's Artificial Taste

Even in his letters, Pope depicts scenery with a very cool admiration; and never seems to associate it with any sentiment of moral interest. Where anything of this appears, it is borrowed. The taste of Pope was evidently artificial to the last degree. He delighted in a grotto decked out with looking-glass and colored stones, as much as Wordsworth in a mountain-path, or Scott in a border antiquity.—Henry T. Tuckerman.

The Humanity of Jesus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In an age when Roman imperialism had divided the world into master and slave, the cry of the oppressed was answered through that nation which then manifested the least resistance to divine Principle, Love. The mouthpiece through which the answer came, in power unsurpassed in any age, was the meek and lowly Nazarene prophet, who brought to mankind the gospel of universal freedom, the glad tidings of "On earth peace, good will toward men." By precept and example he taught men how to attain unto "the glorious liberty of the children of God," not by might of materiality as typified by the legions of Rome, but by the understanding of Spirit. To those bending under the yoke of oppression he said, "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; . . . and ye shall find rest unto your souls. For my yoke is easy, and my burden is light."

Conscious of his sonship with the Father, and realizing the omnipresence and omnipotence of divine Love, he occupied a lowly position in order to demonstrate to mortals the power of Mind, expressed in meekness and humility; and the supremacy of Spirit over the false claims of materiality, as manifested in imperialism, pedantry, and the pride of priesthood; giving to mankind an example of unselfish devotion and power such as the world had never beheld. Patiently and persistently he went about among men, preaching "The kingdom of heaven is at hand," notwithstanding the testimony of the senses to the contrary. And in demonstration of his words he broke down the false claims of matter by destroying sin, healing the sick, casting out devils, raising the dead, and setting at liberty those who were bound, and by ministering to the human needs of all who applied to him for help. In every thought and deed he expressed the presence and power of divine Love, and revealed Christ, Truth, to the apprehension of mortals. In tender thoughtfulness he anticipated the needs of mankind and ministered to their requirements, using the occasion as an opportunity to prove Spirit, Mind, to be the inexhaustible source of supply. In his humanity he proved his sonship with God, good, and caused men to say, "Is not this the Christ?"

An interesting example of the humanity of Jesus, and the impelling power of divine Love is recorded in the first chapter of St. Mark. A leper came, "beseeching him, and kneeling down to him, and saying unto him, If thou wilt, thou canst make me clean. And Jesus, moved with compassion, put forth his hand, and touched him, and saith unto him, I will; be thou clean. And as soon as he had spoken, immediately the leprosy departed from him, and he was cleansed."

To the student of Christian Science especially, and to all mankind in general, it will be found interesting and helpful to sound to its depths the motive which impelled Jesus to put forth his hand and touch this humble petitioner, "full of leprosy," as recorded by St. Luke, an act altogether unnecessary to accomplish his cleansing, as Jesus proved in other cases of cleansing; an impulse which the writer of the Gospel narrative describes as compassion. But this common acceptation of the term falls far short of that impulse which moved Christ Jesus to put forth his hand and touch a man who in the eyes of mankind was hopelessly separated from society and friends by a disease which constituted an insurmountable barrier between him and his fellow beings.

Surely this word compassion implies an indescribable sense of love which breaks forth into action as herein described, and as manifested at the grave of Lazarus where, it is recorded, "Jesus wept." This impulse springs not from mere human affection but has its source in the very heart of divine Love, as "deep calleth unto deep," a flood that sweeps away every material or social barrier which seems to separate man from his divine heritage as a son of God, or rupture the bond of brotherly love. In its scientific sense this is not a feeling of pity excited by the suffering or misfortune of another in the common acceptation that suffering and misfortune and the various phases of human affliction are realities, and therefore the actual concomitants of man's being. On the contrary, it has its source in divine Love and is a tributary to spiritual understanding in which man is cognizant of his inseparable relationship to God, and breaks forth in response to the cry of mortals struggling to be released from an unreal master.

After nineteen centuries the cry for a larger freedom again went forth and this time the answer came through a nation whose ideal is Liberty, whose motto is, "In God We Trust." And the messenger was a New England gentlewoman, Mary Baker Eddy, who rediscovered the Science of divine metaphysical healing as taught and demonstrated by Christ Jesus, and named her discovery Christian Science. In her book, "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 25), she writes, "I named it *Christian*, because it is compassionate, helpful, and spiritual. God I called *immortal Mind*. That which sins, suffers, and dies, I named *mortal mind*. The physical senses, or sensuous nature, I called *error* and *shadow*. Soul I denominated *substance*, because Soul alone is truly substantial. God I characterized as individual entity, but His corporeality I denied. The real I claimed as eternal; and its antipodes, or the temporal, I described as unreal. Spirit I called the *reality*; and matter, the *unreality*."

Having discovered the fount of living water, the heart of Mrs. Eddy went out in compassion to all mankind whom she desired to save from bondage to an unreal material sense. She healed the sick and the sinning, taught the Science by which the works were accomplished and embodied her teachings in her book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, and in her other published writings. She also founded the Christian Science movement, including The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, The Christian Science Journal, the Sentinel, The Christian Science Monitor, and other periodicals in French and German, the organs of The Mother Church, The Christian Science Publishing Society, The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, and many other activities through which Christian Science is being brought to the apprehension of countless thousands of sufferers in bondage to error, who feel its touch, and hear the Word, and "All is well again."

For That Minute a Blackbird Sang

Yes. I remember Adlestrop—
The name, because one afternoon
Of heat the express-train drew up there
Unwontedly. . . .
. . . What I saw
Was Adlestrop—only the name

And willows, willow-herb, and grass,
And meadowsweet, and haycocks dry,
No whit less still and lonely fair
Than the high cloudlets in the sky.

And for that minute a blackbird sang
Close by, and round him, mistier,
Farther and farther, all the birds
Of Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire.

—Edward Thomas.

Voices of the Dunes

The voices of the dunes are in many keys. The cries of the gulls and crows —the melodies of the songsters—the wind tones among the trees—the roar of the surf on the shore—the soft rustling of the loose sands, eddying among the beach grasses—the whir of startled wings in the ravines—the piping of the frogs and little toads in the marshy spots—the chorus of the katydids and locusts—the prolonged notes of the owls at night—and many other sounds, all blend into the greater song of the hills, and become a part of the appeal, in this land of enchantment and mystery.—Earl H. Reed.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, JAN. 14, 1922

EDITORIALS

The Cornering of Mr. Poincaré

THE task of forming a ministry, which Mr. Millerand has intrusted to Mr. Poincaré, is not an easy one. Ever since Mr. Clemenceau negotiated the Treaty of Versailles, Mr. Poincaré has been insistent with criticism. Every single step taken in any way to ameliorate conditions in Europe involving the slightest concession to Germany, has been sure of his acid denunciation, and in this denunciation he has always been sure of the support of the firm described by The Daily Express, of London, as MM. Léon Daudet et Cie. In other words, Mr. Poincaré has come to stand in the eyes of the world for the extremity of French chauvinism, and this chauvinism is at a considerable discount today in the European market. "The world is prepared to do a great deal for the France which it used to know," writes The Daily Express, and then comes its animadversion on Mr. Daudet, "it is prepared to do nothing for the France inspired by MM. Léon Daudet et Cie. Perhaps a general election may banish the sinister influences responsible for rattling the saber, brandishing the periscope, and generally endeavoring to blackmail this country into an agreement on their own terms." When, consequently, Mr. Lloyd George, returning from Cannes, passes through the French capital, it will be interesting to see whether he makes any attempt to pick up the ends of the broken negotiations, at the Quai d'Orsay. But it would be even more interesting to know exactly how his views on the subject of Germany could ever be got to square with those of Mr. Poincaré, seeing that the keynote, almost, of Mr. Poincaré's utterances, at the present moment, is no surrender to Downing Street.

Now heroics are all very well, but they will not pay reparations, much less will they reduce the appalling expenses of large military and naval establishments. The British alliance would at any rate have indirectly done this latter, and it is the fact of this which has no doubt helped to bring about the sudden change of tone in the "Intransigeant," which, with the alliance crumbling under its eyes, suddenly discovers much merit in it. But the real obstacle which is going to lie between Mr. Poincaré and Mr. Lloyd George is the former's attitude to Germany. Only the other day Mr. Lloyd George made it perfectly clear that Great Britain, bearing its colossal load of debt, must take means, out of pure economic sanity, to reestablish trade upon something of its pre-war basis, and that, in doing this, it was bound to remember that its best customer before the war had been Germany. What, therefore, the chauvinism of Mr. Poincaré is doing is surely bringing about the isolation of France, for if France is content to cut her budget in three, and to make no effort whatever to provide for the two last categories, and to ignore the interest on her debts, Great Britain is by no means prepared to follow in her steps. Great Britain realizes that she has a great weight of interest owing to the United States, and that, whilst this interest must be paid, a great amount of it is due for money a large portion of which was borrowed from America in order to be relent to France.

Now, in circumstances such as these, Mr. Briand feels himself forced to resign with his entire ministry, since, as he dryly says, a prime minister cannot live on votes of confidence alone. During the whole time he had been in office, he meant, he had been given votes of confidence whenever he had shown his teeth at the tribune, but subjected to criticism of the most relentless character every other step of the way. Now he passes on the burden of government to Mr. Poincaré, the most persistent of his critics, and says in effect, Here are the conditions which exist, see if you can do any better. But what is Mr. Poincaré going to do? It was he and the firm of Léon Daudet which kept forcing Mr. Briand's hand in the matter of French armaments, and made it impossible for him to consent to an arrangement he would no doubt otherwise have welcomed in Washington. Now Mr. Poincaré is himself going to be faced with the Washington agreement, which will be delayed during the period of his taking office, and will find himself burdened by the demand for an immense navy as well as a colossal army, which he, rather than Mr. Briand, was the real exponent of. It is quite certain that Mr. Poincaré will never build the ships, and this for the most unquestionable of all reasons, that he will not be able to find the money, but he is now in the position of being compelled to screw reparations out of Germany, with the result that he will discover that it is much easier to criticize Mr. Briand for not having done so than to succeed in doing it himself.

Mr. Poincaré, if he only knew it, is playing Germany's game, almost better than any man in Europe. The German press sees this even if he does not, and the "Vorwärts" represents Mr. Briand's resignation as a slap in the face to Great Britain. This, of course, is exactly what it was not, and Mr. Briand took care to make that quite clear by his personal and much more than friendly explanation to Mr. Lloyd George. But there are other and less clumsy ways of bringing out the idea, and Hugo Stinnes' organ, the "Allgemeine Zeitung," does this, far more cleverly, when it declares that "so long as the spirit of revenge and anger prevails, all hope for the peaceful reconstruction of Europe is very slight." The fact is, as the German press sees very clearly, and makes very plain, Mr. Poincaré's objection to the Anglo-French Alliance was not the alliance in the least, since that temporarily guaranteed the frontiers of France, but to the fact, not dwelt upon, but perpetually in the background, that the chauvinism of the Léon Daudet firm would be curbed in the process.

So now the next move lies with Mr. Poincaré and Mr. Millerand. There can be no doubt that they have been placed in a tremendously difficult position by the resignation of Mr. Briand, as he well knew when he told the President of the Republic that the resignation was final. No doubt the fruit was by no means ripe, and Mr. Briand's opponents would like to have induced him to resume the premiership while the final ripening process took place. Mr. Briand did that very thing once upon a time, and knows the consequence of it. Therefore, he shakes his head, not without amusement it is to be suspected, and remarks to Mr. Poincaré, Now you will be able to do all the things you have blamed me for not doing.

A Revival of Prohibition Spirit

SOMETHING very much like a revival of animation has been noticeable amongst the agencies of prohibition enforcement since the passage of the anti-beer bill. It is having its effect in the very strongholds of the liquor element. In Boston, not long ago, when the presence of some of the most influential of government officials and party leaders at a political dinner was made the cover for providing free liquor in an adjoining room, the proceedings were unceremoniously interrupted by the prohibition enforcement agent for Massachusetts, who straightway got all the evidence he required respecting the illegal use of liquor and made a very interesting list of the persons present, for future reference. Such raids exemplify the new spirit that is working. It means business. It is showing a new fearlessness. It is not so ready as the older spirit was to bow low to official influence when that influence is exerted for the nullifying of the law. When it finds official influence tending in that direction, the new spirit, instead of yielding for the sake of saving its job, knows how, through publicity, to bring the friends of prohibition to its aid. That was what the prohibition agent did in this Boston case. Faced with the prospect of having official influence used against him, he told the whole story to the ministers who compose the Lord's Day League of New England and the Evangelical Alliance of Boston. These men, most of them seasoned veterans in the fight for better moral conditions in their respective fields, were not slow to lend a sympathetic ear. They are, moreover, among the most influential as well as the most fearless of moral forces in their district. They now seem to be thoroughly aroused to support the prohibition agent. If so, they will be worth more to him than many politicians. Their followers are often slow to mobilize, but when their mobilization has actually been effected they are a power for good.

This arousal of the Boston ministers is rather typical of the new force that is coming into prohibition activities. The friends of prohibition are being stirred anew. And it is time, too. Too many of them had become lethargic. Too many of them were accepting the suggestion that prohibition had been established, that the law was essentially effective, and that the drink evil was practically a thing of the past. This, perhaps, was because most of the friends of prohibition had occasion to note the disappearance of saloons but have had no occasion to observe the drinking that has gone on since the saloons disappeared. More of them have their eyes open now. They realize now that the drys are on the defensive, and that the organizations that have waged their contest for them still need to be supported and assisted. There is even need of wider and more far-reaching organization, if the law is to be thoroughly enforced. That the awakening is real was indicated by the enthusiasm which marked the sessions of the national convention of the Anti-Saloon League of America in Washington, just as the year was ending. No such fervor had been seen in a convention of that sort since 1913, in Columbus, Ohio, when the League set up the ideal of "A Saloonless Nation in 1920." Business men, churchmen, congressmen, and administrators of the government were at Washington, and one and all felt the spirit of the great gatherings to be, "We will see this thing through!" There was something far greater than a personal enthusiasm. As Senator Sheppard said, "It is not the President who calls you, it is not the Prohibition Commissioner who calls you, it is not the Congress who calls you; it is your beloved America, your country!" And every delegate seemed to feel that the call was for law enforcement, the upholding of that prohibition policy which is now a part of the Federal Constitution.

To be sure, there are good reasons why the defenders of the cause should feel new courage. They have marked legislative successes to hearten them, as a result of the work of the year just past. In spite of bitter opposition and misrepresentation, the original Volstead Act has been vastly strengthened. The law against medicinal beer has been put upon the books. In the very midst of a poisonous propaganda from the liquor interests, Congress has voted an appropriation for prohibition enforcement that is $1,600,000 greater than the amount recommended by its own committees. Bills to legalize beer and wine and to legalize the sale of liquor on American ships have been blocked. A new and speedy method of dealing with law-violating clubs, saloons, and cabarets, through injunctions such as those issued by Judge Landis against an old Chicago saloonkeeper, has been upheld by the United States Court of Appeals. In addition to all these favoring developments, the federal officials whose duty it is to make the prohibition policy a success have this winter, for the first time, become optimistic about it. The commissioner himself is a worthy leader in this respect. He has made it his business to become familiar with conditions in doubtful districts, and he has not scrupled to speak out plainly, on every occasion, of the success of the work of himself and his men. He has been wise in this. The country had been hearing too much from the other side, with too little offsetting it. The liquor propaganda had been having things too largely its own way. The public had been pretty well "sold up" with the failure of prohibition. But when the federal prohibition officers began to tell what they had actually accomplished, and what they were every day accomplishing, the idea of failure gave way to the prospect of success.

Thus the prohibition officials and the public that is of a mood to support and aid them have been drawing to a better understanding. Each group realizes as never before that it must have the active and constant cooperation of the other. What they all are now perceiving is that, united, they constitute a force upholding the law vastly more powerful than the forces that would overthrow it. The united forces should never forget their strength.

Italy's Parliamentary Jubilee

MANY changes have come over the Italian Parliament since the Chamber and Senate met in their first session, in Rome, in 1871. Indeed, it may be said that the Chamber at any rate has changed past all recognition. The fact is, as one authority has justly remarked, whilst the Italians are essentially a democratic people, they are not a parliamentary people. They have never displayed anything like the interest in politics to be found in many other countries. If 50 per cent of the electors can be induced to go to the polls at a general election, it is considered quite satisfactory, whilst, at some of the recent elections, although the times were especially momentous, the percentage often dwindled down as low as 12.

Italy, however, set out on her parliamentary career in true orthodox style. Politics, fifty years ago, were simple indeed compared with what they are today. The Italian Chamber had but two parties, the Right and the Left, and the present group system was unthought of. The gradual breaking up of the two great parties was due to a variety of causes, causes which have tended to prevail increasingly in many other countries, and with a like result. In Italy, however, it is curiously true that the last fifty years have produced no great leader, with the single exception, perhaps, of Crispi. Able statesmen there have been, such as Depretis; astute politicians, such as Giolitti; sound financiers, like Quintino Sella and Mr. Luzzatti, but no really great world figure. The door has thus been thrown wide open for all manner of minor leaders, and minor parties, and these have flourished in large numbers.

As far as party is concerned, however, the most remarkable difference between the Parliament of today and the Parliament of fifty years ago is the advent of the Roman Catholic Party. When the first Parliament was called, the Roman Catholics were, by special edict, forbidden "to elect or be elected," and this ban was not removed until 1904. The Roman Catholics, however, even then were long averse to taking part in politics, and it was not until 1919 that a definite change was decided upon and the Roman Catholic Popular Party came into being. Today, the Roman Catholic Popular Party, next to the Socialists, is the strongest single party in the Italian Chamber.

Then again the existence of the Socialist Party is a revolutionary change from 1871. There were no Socialists in this first Parliament, and it was not, indeed, until the fifteenth Legislature, which met in 1882, that the first Socialist made his appearance. Most recent of all amongst innovations is, of course, the "Fascisti," that curious organization which, at its original inception about a year ago, claimed a position above party, but has recently shown itself to be first amongst equals where partisanship is concerned.

The one institution of Italian politics which has remained practically unchanged during the last fifty years is the Senate. The organization of the Senate, whether intentionally or unintentionally, is clearly designed to discourage changes. Yet, even here, a tendency toward more liberal views is, in the opinion of some authorities, discernible. The Senate, it seems, is in future to elect its own president, and is seriously considering the advisability of rendering itself less official. The Senate, however, is still the connecting link with the past, and is tending more and more to become a refuge for the politician of the old school. As to whether the Italian Parliament of today is a better and more representative body than the Italian Parliament of fifty years ago, it is hard to say. Very much depends upon the point of view, and where conditions are so extraordinarily different, comparisons are extraordinarily difficult, if not impossible.

A Musical Librarian

CARL ENGEL, lately appointed chief of the division of music in the Library of Congress at Washington, will no doubt have the confidence of musical people, for the reason that he is a man of learning and an artist. He will certainly come in for the respect of students, performers, writers, and others who use the department, or who benefit by others' use of it, because, instead of being a mere mechanician, engrossed in the routine of the card catalogue and the circulation desk, he is a scholar and a composer. If the Library of Congress were not provided with men who understand the technique of book administration, his appointment might be questioned, inasmuch as a library in these days must be run by trained officials, or it will do no part of the service it ought to do. But this institution has assistance enough of the strictly professional sort, and can afford, in the matter of music, to employ a person schooled in rhythm, melody, and harmony, and who knows how not only to appreciate the masters of tone, but also how to express himself through the medium of instrumental and vocal sound.

Mr. Engel has the peculiar equipment which those engaged in the presentation of music before the public and those who are concerned with the extension of musical knowledge recognize as necessary for the highest success. He is familiar with the national schools of composition; and he is an authentic representative, as composer, of the French school. Then, he is said to understand with considerable thoroughness the literatures of the nations which foster music. And if that is not enough to remark in his behalf, he is a linguist, competent to talk with anybody in the show business, or in the music publication business, no matter from what part of the world coming. Accustomed to the doings of the opera house and the concert hall, from having members of his family on the stage and on the platform, drilled in writing music by European teachers, and practiced in editing and printing music in the office of a famous American firm, he is ready for affairs that an ordinary librarian would have no idea how to handle.

He is an instance, forsooth, of a poet crowned by the United States Government; and more often artists are honored in groups by official Washington than singly, as when a commission is formed for carrying out some architectural or monumental enterprise. But in the case of the chief of the music division in the Library of Congress, the honor carries with it some very practical exactions. If Mr. Engel continues the work of collecting books and musical works which his predecessor, Oscar G. Sonneck, got so well started, he will have all the chance to show initiative and to pit himself against shrewd competitors that a man could ask for. He will have enough actualities to attend to, even if he never lays hands on the shelves of the bookstacks in his department. He will have enough concrete problems to take up his thoughts, even if a person with a diploma from a library school oversees relations with borrowers, if an expert clerk keeps record of who out in Nebraska this week is using the score of Debussy's opera, "Pelléas and Mélisande," and who down in Florida is reading Stravinsky's ballet, "Pétruchka."

Mr. Engel's advancement is another case of a man coming unknown from Europe to the United States, and having every opportunity given him to show his talents, first in business and now in public office. He went to school, as say those who know him, in Germany, and studied music in France. Removing to the United States, he spent about four years looking about New York, without significant results. He then tried Boston, where he introduced himself to a music publisher and was taken into the shop. It was not long before he was editor-in-chief and one of the influential men in his line in the country. All the time, he composed music, and made no little reputation as an exemplar of ultra-modern methods, which he learned in his student days in Paris.

The office to which he goes in Washington has been vacant for the past few years, but the duties, according to the showing of the last report of the Librarian of Congress, have been admirably executed by the acting chief of the music division, Walter R. Whittlesey. Among Mr. Whittlesey's acquisitions are to be noted a number of autograph scores of the French composer, Délibes, including the opera, "Lakmé" and the ballet, "Sylvia." Such news assuredly indicates that Mr. Engel will find things in good condition when he takes hold of his task.

Editorial Notes

TO SAY the least, Samuel J. Klessick, who is barred entrance to the United States and to Great Britain, is in a singular plight. Since, apparently, he must continue to spend an indefinite time on board ship trying to get entry to this, that, or the other port, he may very well be described as a man without a country. He hailed originally from Tasmania, and was of German parentage. He became a stowaway, and the Liverpool port authorities refused to let him land, holding that he was an alien. Then he sailed for Boston, but again he was barred from landing. He is to return to Liverpool, but still with no end to his voyaging in sight. Is this a case illustrating the need of interchangeable citizenship, of which one has heard so much lately? Perhaps Mr. H. G. Wells will kindly draw up some working plan for its application to wanderers like Samuel J. Klessick.

MR. R. B. HOWELL of Nebraska is taking time by the forelock in urging public ownership of the radio telephone in his home state, as a safeguard against future monopoly. He informs his fellow-citizens that the Bell Company has already assigned a corps of engineers to the study of radio possibilities. Mr. Howell has just returned from Europe, where he has made a like study for the United States Post Office Department. His recommendation to the Nebraska Legislature would indicate that he found important possibilities in the radio telephone. If public ownership is really desired for this utility, state and nation will hardly have a better opportunity than is now offered for stepping into control. The fact that the Lockwood commission in New York and other investigating bodies are unearthing new monopolies almost every day may furnish a special incentive.

"DO UNTO others as you would that they should do unto you." The injunction might well be taken to heart by Mr. de Valera. But the secret is out: he cannot compromise. He had asked the North to submit to the South as a minority on the ground that the minority should accept the will of the majority. And now he will not accept the verdict of the majority of his own South. There is no progress possible in that attitude. Compromise is usually behind the success of great statesmen. Without that faculty to compound differences for the sake of the weal of the nation, no Anglo-Saxon statesman has ever carried the people with him for long. It looks as though Mr. de Valera has himself answered the question, "Am I a great man?" And the answer is decidedly in the negative.

ROME needs more light. Even its critics admit that. But they point out somewhat facetiously that the need is not confined to artificial illumination, as there is an evident lack of vision in the decision of the municipality to divert the waters of the Anio away from the famous Tivoli falls. To those who have admired this beautiful landscape the news comes as an unpleasant surprise, for it means the ruination of the most picturesque sight within a day's journey from the capital. No longer will the falls allure the visitor or inspire the poets. Other means are available to provide the necessary power, yet it seems that beauty must go down before utility. Is the trend in the right direction?

AS TO the decree that the name of the famous battlefield where Napoleon suffered final defeat shall be changed from Waterloo to Loncin, Belgium will very likely find that its decree is little better than a scrap of paper. Nobody knows or cares about Loncin; while Waterloo is indelibly fixed in the minds of the two nations, the English and the French, who were most concerned in the great battle. Waterloo happened so long ago, and so much has happened since, that the bitter memories between the two countries have largely disappeared. Belgium, if she persists, will find that "the Dook," as Corporal Gregory Brewster would observe, will have "something to say about it."